HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO- 65- BOMBAY THURSDAY MARCH 17 1927 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
9 Mar.	RAZMAK†‡ ..		10,602
9 ,,	CHINA‖ ..		7,952
9 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
1 Apr.	NARKUNDA.x		16,227
1 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,550
1 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
5 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
5 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,519
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
21 ,,	KANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	DELTA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
18 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA		16,568
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
16 ,,	MALWAx ..		10,940
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIAx ..	16,604
30 ,,	KANPURA ..		16,585

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

‖Extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
" to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56

2nd Saloon to London £54, & £52,
to Marseilles £50 & £48,

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I-HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea £105

To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions £120

To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
24th March	MANDALA ..	8,248
14th April	MARGHA ..	8,258
12th May	DOMALA ..	8,441

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1927		
20th March	KIDDERPORE..	For China & Japan
21st ,,	TASMANIAM. ..	For Japan.
29th ,,	NELLORE ..	China & Japan
31st ,,	MALOJA ..	For Colombo & Australia.
12th April	BYANZA ..	China & Japan
	MOLDAVIA ..	At Colombo for Australia.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Seiyo Maru	6550	10 Mar.	25 Mar.
Hiyeizan Maru	4614	16 ,,	26 ,,
xTokushima M.	5976	20 ,,	24 ,,
Hankow Maru	4104	20 ,,	6 Apr.
Moji Maru	3757	23 ,,	6 ,,
Sado Maru	5898	28 ,,	11 ,,
Akita Maru	3817	4 Apr.	16 ,,

x For Karachi

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusan"

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Indo Maru ..	11th Mar.	20th Mar.
Shiraha Maru ..	17th ,,	26 h ,,
Heinan Maru ..	19th ,,	31st ,,
Shinnoh Maru ..	27th ,,	7th April
Shunko Maru ..	10th April	20th ,,
Sumatra Maru ..	22nd ,,	3rd May

For Particulars apply to :—

T. OHARA, Manager,

Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."

P. O, Box No. 355.

Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,

Behind Currency Bank.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
17th Mar.	WARINA* ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
18th ,,	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi
21st ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar ports.
30th ,,	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa.

*Cargo Steamer. Does not carry Passengers

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year	.. Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months	.. Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months	.. Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month	.. Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 22227.

EYE TROUBLES

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to :—

NEW FORMULA Co., Kandi, Bengal.

Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.

Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungoo St. KARACHI.

BUY THE BEST

From its inception——years ago THE KATNI CEMENT Co., adopted the policy of making one grade of cement only.

——the highest that skill and science can produce.

This policy is consistently maintained so that

KATNI "CASTLE" BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT IS THE BEST TO DAY.

Why Portland?

Permanency of building at low first cost is ensured through PORTLAND CEMENT, the most essential building material known to-day.

HOMES, SCHOOLS, BANKS, HOTELS, THEATRES, INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS last for generations to come are absolutely fire and storm-proof IF CONSTRUCTED OF PORTLAND CEMENT.

KATNI CEMENT makes concrete that is hard, dustless, waterproof, wear resisting

Guaranteed to be above THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION (Revised 1925)

KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, LD

Agents:

C. MACDONALD & Co.

LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ESTATE, BOMBAY.

A.A.S.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,727
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable, energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to :—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND

IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

National Indian Life

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1927.)

WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH

OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS

AFTER YOU GET AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1,500 Rs. 1,500 Rs. 3,000 IN CASH FULLY PAIDUP PAYABLE AFTER DEATH.

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.

Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.

For all Particulars and forms apply to:—

BRANCH SECRETARY
Bombay Branch,
40-42, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents.

Head Office: 6-7, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA.

AGENTS WANTED ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE:— 7 Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a

Surplus of Rs. 8,40,044

enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years:—

Rs. 15 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.

Rs. 10 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.

Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses.*

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

LIFE FUNDS at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income for 1925 .. Rs. 16,46,090.

Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. .. Rs. 6-10-6 % net

Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. Rs. 4- 0-0 % net

Difference being Interest profit .. .. Rs. 2-10-6

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.

APPLY TO:—BRANCH SECRETARY, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH :—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to :—

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 235/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds about Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA; or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon, Bombay

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisemet Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

LEARN TOUCH TYPEWRITING FREE.—STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 321, Hornby Road.
A R116

WANTED— A BAKER & CONFECTIONER Goan preferred. Apply to P. A. D'Souza, General Merchant, Moghol Sarai.
A R127

MONOTYPE CASTER ATTENDANTS WANTED. Good wages to experienced men. Apply CAXTON PRINTING PRESS, Frere Road, Bombay.
A 28292

WANTED—AGENT to sell 0/8/- Raffle Tickets at a reosonable commission. Apply SECRETARY, The new Raffle. Sohamal State (Central India).
A R125

WANTED—A qualified LADY DOCTOR for a Hospital in Central India. Pay up to Rs. 400. Apply with copies of testimonials to Post Box No. 1940, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
28294

WANTED—MOTOR SALESMEN and ADVANCED MOTOR MECHANICS for a well-known Motor House in Madras. Apply with credentials to Box No. 1940, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A R129

WANTED—THREE NUMBERTAKERS, Two TRAINCLERKS, four PARCEL CLERK, for Railway and 7 CLERKS for other Departments. Apply with two annas stamp to MANAGER, GRAND BUSINESS BUREAU, DELHI.
A R114

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Only those who are prepared to give Security Deposit need apply for Terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—A qualified person experienced in Municipal Work for the Chief Officer's post on Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 200 plus Conveyance allowance Rs. 15 P. M. Candidates should apply before the 20th April, 1927, stating age, caste, with testimonials and previous experience. S. M. HAGRE, President, Barsi City Municipality. Municipal Office, Barsi. 13th March, 1927.
A 28284

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED.—A partner to invest Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 50,000 for the expansion of a well-established book-selling and book-publishing concern. For particulars please apply to Box No. 1924 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
F R87

DIRECTORSHIP vacant for Merchant Princes, Bankers, in Empire of India Banking Corporation and Industrial Development Trust forming to serve as the apex Reserve Bank. Financier's grasp opportunity to establish this urgently needed Economic Banking facility. For Draft Prospectus. Address ALEXANDER DECRUEZ. F.R.S.A. etc., G. P. O. Restante, Bombay.
T R119

MISCELLANEOUS.

GIN AND PRESS—Wanted by contract at least for five years. Needy should see or communicate with G. A. KHAN & BROS., Shegaon, BERAR.
R126

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

HOW TO BECOME AN EDITOR? Read PRIMER ON JOURNALISM Rs. 1-8-0:—CHELLIAH, Srirangam.
L R123

MYSTERY OF MARRIAGE, Manhood, How to Love, Price each 2-8-0, list free. Apply VALE OFFICE, Pondicherry.
L R122

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE—Two FORD CARS in working order. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."
J. A.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, No. 1, Meerut. (Registered under Act XXI of 1860). Teaches Homoeopathy, Electro-Homoeopathy, Biochemistry, Dentistry and Ayurvedic, both by regular training and correspondence and grants Diplomas. Supplies medicines and accessories at cheap rates. Treats chronic and complicated cases. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA, H.M.D. PRINCIPAL, Meerut.
M R1395

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once por V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

REVISION OF
TARIFF RULES AND REGULATIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC that the Bombay Fire Insurance Association have decided to effect wide revisions in their Tariff Rules and Regulations all of which definitely will come into operation on the 31st March, 1927. Under the new Tariffs all rates are strictly net and "subject to no rebate or discount whatsoever" other than allowances for approved Fire Extinguishing Appliances.

Members of the Association are authorised to grant temporary cover for a period in no case exceeding 30 days but no policy or renewal receipt will be issued without pre-payment of the full premium.

A. F. FERGUSON & CO.,
Secretaries.
28247

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS Legal and Public Notification are published n these columns at the followin rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	.. Rs 4-8-0
4th & Subsequent Insertions ..	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE

4-1|2 KHANDIES or 2520 lbs. of SANDALWOOD BILLETS will be sold by Public Auction by the undersigned at Honavar (Kanara District) on the 24th March, 1927, at 9 a.m.

M. S. TUGGERSE,
Divisional Forest Officer,
Kanara Coast Division.
Honavar, 10th March, 1927.
28286

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 354 of 1927.

RUSTOMJI EDULJI PAPA, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Khetwady Back Road, outside the Fort. ..... Plaintiff.

Vs.

(1) RUSTOMJI LIMJIBHAI MUNSHI, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, last residing at Khetwady outside the Fort of Bombay, (2) NARIMAN DADABHAI of Dhulia Parsi Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Dhulia, outside the jurisdiction of this Hon'ble Court. ..... Defendants.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 O.V. rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8 and 6 VIII, or 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

To,

RUSTOMJI LIMJIBHAI MUNSHI, Esq., 1st Defendant abovenamed.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed Plaint in this Court against the Defendants abovenamed whereof the following is a concise statement, viz.—

The Plaintiff prays that the 1st Defendant be removed from his office as Trustee of the trust fund mentioned in the Plaint and for various other reliefs.

And take notice that you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 4th day of July, 1927, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time, in the afternoon in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit. And you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day beforementioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 22nd day of February, 1927.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,
For Prothonotary.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 22nd day of February, 1927.

Messrs. UNWALA PEEROZSHAW AND PAPA,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
28291

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE GOKAK MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company held this day, a final dividend for the year ended the 31st December, 1926, at the rate of Rs. 5 per share (free of Income Tax) was declared and will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 28th March, 1927, to those shareholders whose names stood on the Register of the Company on Friday the 25th February, 1927.

Dividend Warrants will be posted to the shareholders at their registered addresses in due course. Shareholders are requested to notify immediately any change of address to the undersigned.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from February 25th to March 14th 1927, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
FORBES FORBES CAMPBELL & CO., LTD.
Agents.
Bombay, 16th March, 1927.
28293

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RAJA BAHADUR BANSILAL MOTILAL as Manager of the Joint and undivided Hindu family consisting of himself and his minor sons Panalal and Gordhanlal and Govindlal Bansilal as manager of the joint and undivided Hindu family consisting of himself and his sons and Mukundlal Bansilal as managing member of the Joint and undivided Hindu family consisting of himself and his minor sons and Narayanlal Bansilal as manager of the joint and undivided Hindu family, consisting of himself and his minor son of Bombay have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client RAJA BAHADUR BANSILAL MOTILAL, of Hyderabad Marwadi Hindu as manager of the joint and undivided Hindu family consisting of himself and his minor sons Panalal and Gordhanlal. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, casement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office No. 14K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the houses and buildings thereon known as the old Secretariat comprising an area of 12242 square yards or thereabouts and situate within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, surrounded by Apollo Street, Hummum Street, Dean Lane, Tamarind Lane and Bruce Lane and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 190, Fort Division New Survey No. 9439 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1034, Street Nos. 20, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 Apollo Street, A Ward No. 1236, Street Nos. 22-2-4-6, Apollo Street, and Hummam Street and A Ward No. 1237, Street Nos. 5-7-9, 43 to 55 Dean Lane, Tamarind Lane and A Ward No. 1238 Street No. 16 to 22, 8 to 14, Hammum Street, A Ward No. 1240 (3) Street No. 24B, Hummum Street and A Ward No. 1240 (4), Street No. 24C, Hummum Street and A Ward No. 1262, Street No. 27-41, Tamarind Lane, and bounded, on the North by Bruce Lane, on the South by Hummum Street, on the East by Apollo Street, and on the West by Dean Lane and Tamarind Lane and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Receiver in Suit No. 688 of 1917 in the High Court of Bombay, where Raja Bahadur Bansilal Motilal is the Plaintiff and Govindlal Bansilal and others are the Defendants.

Dated this 15th day of March, 1927

MERWANJI KOLA AND CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
28289

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT JAIRAJBHAI STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., Attorneys of the owner, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on WEDNESDAY, the 6th proximo sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following property:—

All those five pieces of vacant land (now formed into one of foras tenure but now redeemed, situate on the Southern side of Jairajbhai Street, admeasuring about 1764 square yards bearing Collector's Old Nos. 414, 416, New Nos. 13917, 13919, A13915, 13915|16, 13918, 13910, New Survey Nos. 1F|6940, B|6940, D|6940, 1|6940, 6940, Cadastral Survey No. 219, Tardeo Division and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward Nos. 4670 to 4672 and E Ward No. 2832(1)(1A)(2), Street Nos. 8AA and A and bounded on the East by the property of Nawab Moulvi Mahomed Razard, on the West by the property of Muncherjee Behramji, on the North by the said Jairajbhai Street, on the South by a passage and beyond that by the property of Sarafalli Mamoojee and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., Attorneys for the vendor or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF ANGLO-AMERICAN PRESSES TO PRESS OIL AND MANOMETERS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Bakubhai Ambalal and Co. and on account and at the risk of the New Oil Mills Co. Ltd., (now in liquidation) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at No. 35 New Marine Lines, "Maldon House."

3 Anglo-American Presses, and
3 Manometers manufactured by Harburger Eisenund Bronzewerke.

For further particulars, apply to Messrs. Madhavji and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Bakubhai Ambalal and Co., at their address at 33, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT MOUNT ROAD, MAZAGON.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 155 of 1927 (Virji Valimahomed v|s. Esmail Virji and Ors.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on WEDNESDAY, the 13th proximo sell by Public Auction at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following property:—

All that piece of leasehold land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Mount Road, Mazagon, admeasuring about 2123-7|9 square yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 10 New Nos. 2|16233, Old Survey No. 22, New Survey No. 13|3697, Cadastral Survey No. 1|464 and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. ....., Street No. ..... and bounded on the East by Rose Cottage Lane, on the West by the property of Pragji Dayal Hariani and beyond that Mount Road, on the North by the property of Teodor Joseph De Lima and on the South by the property of Sorabjee Eduljee Warden. The said property is now occupied by tenants and the rest consists of vacant land or ground.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Rustomji and Ginwalla, Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 19th inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messr. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc

By order of the concerned:—

A lot of household furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, dining tables, bedsteads, typewriter, cycle, electric heater and kettle, meatsafes, commodes, one large iron safe with stand by "Nagur" etc., etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.
1 "Coventry Eagle" motor cycle 3-1|2 H.P. in good condition.
1 Landaulette by Windover.
1 Victoria.

BENNETT & CO.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
20, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT SAMUEL STREET, KHOJA MOHOLLA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Owners Jafferalli Hussonalli and others and with the consent of the Mortgagee Mr. Sheriff Hasham and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Purchaser Dwarkanath Vamanrao Rajadhikshya Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers will sell by public auction the under mentioned property situate at Samuel Street, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 17th day of March, 1927, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground formerly of the Quit and Ground Rent Tenure, the Quit and Ground Rent in respect whereof has since been redeemed together with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate on the East side of Shamji Hassaji Street now called Samuel Street without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay contained by admeasurement 218 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 1023, Collector's New No. 6751, Old Survey No. 198 and New Survey No. 2788 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. Ward No. 1667 and Street Nos. 165-167 and bounded on the East by a sweeper's passage, on the West by the said Shamji Hassaji Street now called Samuel Street, on the North by the property of Ebrahim Hassam and on the South by the property of Sir Currimbhai Ebrahim.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Owners at their Office at Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS

Stupendous!
Super Drama

11 Reels
A FIRST NATIONAL PRODUCTIN
written for the screen by June Mathis from Edith O'Shaughnessy's novel "Viennese Medley"
with
CONWAY TEARLE
ANNA Q. NILSSON
and a cast including
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.
Time: 6-15 and 10 P.M.
Special Matinee on March 18th at 4 P.M.
DON'T MISS THIS SUPER DRAMA
PATHE CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
LAST FIVE DAYS
20 IRVING'S MIDGETS 20
CHEFALO PALMERO
REDUCED PRICE MATINEE.
EVERY DAY AT 6 P.M. FOR CHILDREN.
NIGHT 9-30 p.m.
SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES
FOR THE LAST FEW DAYS.
Stalls Rs. 5, Dress Circle Rs. 4, Family Circle Rs. 2-10, Pit Rs. 2 and Gallery Re. 1.
Plus Tax.
Booking at ROSE & Co., upto 4 p.m. From 5 p.m. at Theatre.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The Voice FROM THE Minaret
featuring NORMA TALMADGE

Next Saturday
THE MAIDEN PRODUCTION
THE
FLIRTING WIFE
WHOM
EVERYBODY WAS DYING TO SEE

All this time has now arrived in Bombay will be screened and seen
Do you like A Flirting Wife? Then, come and see her Next Saturday
A CENT PERCENT SOCIAL PICTURE.
NEXT SATURDAY
AT THE
CINEMA MAJESTIC
IN GIRGAUM.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

ROYAL COMMISSION AT SUKKUR.

A HOLIDAY PROGRAMME

PROTEST AGAINST WASTE OF PUBLIC MONEY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SUKKUR, March 15.

The special bringing the Royal Commission from Lyallpur arrived at Sukkur yesterday. No witnesses are to be examined or any sitting held at Sukkur.

An inspection of the Masonry works, banquet and deer shooting finishes the Royal Commissions' work in Sind, for which they came by special train all the way from Lyallpur to Sukkur. The Commission leaves for Peshawar to-morrow.

It is wondered all round, what earthly reason is there for the Commission to undergo such expense and trouble, when so little attention is to be shown to the province which is admittedly agricultural. Did the Commission come to see the ordinary masonry, quarrying lime kilns works, and have picknics and holiday trip? This is considered very unfair by the people who expect the Commission to tackle important Sind questions, affecting agriculture prosperity, vilag improvements, by the Commission devoting more time to examine expert Indian witnesses. It is considered absolutely necessary that the Commission should visit Karachi, examine Port Trade conditions there, as affecting Sind Agriculture, it is most unjust to call businessmen to go to Bombay from Sind to give evidence for an hour or so at great expense, inconvenience and sacrifice which might result in the best men, not being available to go to give evidence there.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION DIPLOMAS

INDIAN MERCHANTS CHAMBER' SCHEME

The Indian Merchants' Chamber has decided to hold its own examinations both for Commercial Diplomas as well as for Commercial Certificates in the various subjects as per the syllabus, which has been specially prepared for the purpose and a copy of which can be had from the Secretary of that body. The object of this scheme is to encourage the study of various branches of specialised study of Commerce, with the result that it may open the door to those who qualify for them to success, as well as help them to rise to high positions in the business world.

The present scheme is for examinations through the medium of English, but a further announcement of a scheme of vernacular examinetions will be made at an early date. The Examinations will be held half-yearly, in the first week of October and the third week of April every year. The first of these examinations will be held in October 1927.

THE SCHEME.

The Examination wil be divided into two classes: (1) Senior Diploma Examinations, and (2) Senior Single Certificate Examinations. The Diplomas will be granted for a group of five subjects in each of the division viz., (a) Specialised Business Organisation and Management, (b) Speeialised Banking, (c) Specialised Company Secretariat, and (d) Accountancy.

The holders of this Diploma will be entitled to use the leters "BCom.M.C. after their names. Those passing the single certificate exxaminations will be entitled to a certificate in the subject in which they pass. The Examinations will be open to bona-fide students of Institutions recognised by this Chamber who are certified by their Principals to have studied with them either personally or through Post for at least six months prior to the date of their application. Those who have been working in Commercial firms of standing for at least two years will also be permitted to appear on production of certificates from the heads of such firms.

IMPERIAL GALLERY OF ART

MR TASKAR'S PICTURES FOR EXHIBITION.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 15.

Nine pictures work of seven artists have been selected from India for the coming exhibition at the Imperial Gallery of Art which will be held in Lonon about the beginning of next month. The artists include Debiprosad Roychoudhury (Bengal) Bhabanicharan Law (Bengal), L. N. Taskar (Bombay), and Abdur Rahim Chughati (Lahore). The committee of selection which sat at Delhi a few days ago included Sir John Marshall Director-General of Archaeology, in India, Mr. G. Solomon, Principal of Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay and Mr. J. J. Ganguly, vice-Principal Government School of Art, Calcutta.—A. P.

D S I & REFORMATORY INSTITUTION

The annual prize distribution of the above Institution will come off at 5 p.m. on Friday (the 18th inst.,) when His Excellency the Governor will preside, and distribute the prizes.

A Sukkur correspondent wires: "Bava Gangaram of Old Sukkur Sind after having abdicated his gadi has returned to the temple in the teeth of Panchayat's opposition, and is trying to take the office back. Great indignation prevails practically the whole town demands his expulsion from the temple."

SAKLATVALA'S VISIT TO INDIA.

BEST WISHES FROM ENGLISH CLERKS.

The following congratulatory message is received by Mr. Sakatlavala, M.P.

From the National Union of Clerks and Administrative Workers, Paisley.

To, Mr. Sakalatvala M.P.

Dear Comrade,—At the monthly meeting of this branch, reference was made to your visit to India and it was unanimously agreed to send you our best wishes for the success of the good work you had undertaken, viz: to cement the common people of Britain with those of all India, in a great bond of brotherhood.

Hoping your endeavours will meet with their due reward,

I am, yours fraternally,
(Sd.) JOHN WILLIE,
Branch Secretary.

BURMA CORPORATION, LIMITED

Badwin Mine.—During the month of February 36,023 tons og Ore were mined, including 2,480 tons of High Grade Ore. 26,500 tins of Ore were milled in the Treatment Plant producing 9,185 tons of Leady Concentrates.

10,715 tons of Lead bearing material, including 2,535 tons of High Grade Ore were smelted in the Blast Furnaces producing 4,750 tons Hard Lead for Treatment in the Refinery.

Refinery Products were.—4,700 tons Refined Lead 421,800 Ounces Refined Silver.

Of Silver production 44,286 ounces were recovered from the Treatment of Copper Matte. Experimental Zinc Plant produced 4,160 tons Zinc Concentrates, assaying 13.1 ozs. of Silver, 7.7 per cent Lead, 47 per cent Zinc.

In addition to the above 899 tons Copper Matte were produced from the treatment of accumulated Smelter bye-products and 3,512 tons Copper Ore. 50 tons of Antimonial Lead were also produced. Included in the tonnage of Refined Lead is 289 tons recovered from the smelting of Copper Ore.

A DUTY NEGLECTED

To, The Editor "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Education is the vital need of the nations. Fortunately, under the Reforms, this department is a transfered subject, wherein we should take more interest irrespective of our political creeds, as therein lies the salvation of our future citizens.

Inspite of knowing this, it is most regrettable to see that the members of the Bombay Legislative Council were so thin in number at the time of the discussion of the educational policy of the Government of Bombay, on Monday, last, that it is now high time to give them a warning and candidly tell them that their electorates demand from them an answer for their negligence of this most vital subject, and if the absentee members have any sense of their public duties, they would come out openly and show cause of their absence.—Yours, etc.

Bombay, March 15.

"NARSISON."

HIND-SEWAK CRICKET CLUB

The fifth social gathering of the Hind-Sewak Crickekt Club was celebrated on Sunday last, at Hira Baug, when Prof. P. Baloo presided. The gathering was fairly large consisting of over 150 gentlemen and a sprinkling of ladies. The 8th Annual Report of the Club was adopted and short speeches dealing with advantages of cricket and about the financial stability of the Club were delivered by Messrs. Deshpande and P. H. Desai and K. R. Swami.

The president then dwelt on the utility and advantages of crickekt and related a few examples from his personal experience. Mr. Kamat's tricks of various imitations were much applauded by the audience. Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar on behalf of the Club, presented a ring to the musician who treated the audience very lavishly with his skill. A drama known as "Raksha Bandhan" was staged which brought the proceedings to an happy end.

TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

The following is the result of the matches played on Tuesday, at the Y. M. C. A. Tennis Courts, Queen's Road, Bombay.

Gents Doubles:—

H. Kohloff and F. W. D'Cunha beat R. J. Guzdar and H. Dastoor Scores 6—3, 6—2; B. H. Khardekar and Suvarna beat D. Jeejeebhoy and M. Powvala Scores 6-0, 6—2.

The following matches will be played to-day (Thursday) at 4-15 p.m.

H. Kohloff and E. W. D'Cunha vs. M. K. Gadgil and partner B. H. Khardekar and Suvarna vs. Capt. B. S. Chalam and D. B. Desai.

The Finals of both Gents Doubles and Gents Singles will be played on Friday, 18th March at 5 p.m. sharp.

SPORTS AT KURLA.

Under the auspices of the Vidyarthi Mandal, Kurla, the 4th Annual Sports Tournament will be held on the ground opposite Moka's residency, near the Railway Station to celebrate the Shimga holidays. The programme is as under:—Friday (18th) at 6 a.m.: 5 miles running race (Bilgrami Road corner and Agra Road).

(2).—At 7-30 to 11 a.m.:—For boys. High jump, long jump, musical chair, throwing the ball etc.; and for all:—Slow cycle, hurdle, chess running and gents' fast walking.

Sunday) 20th at 4 to 5-30 p.m.:—Selected sports and prize distribution ceremony.

All those wishing to take part should inform the Secretary before Thursday, (the 16th instant).

"LEADING INTO TRAP."

B. B. & C. I. RY. AUTHORITIES' MANOEUVRES.

EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION IGNORED

Mr. Vallabhbhai J. Patel, President of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees' Association, in his circular No. 1, dated Ahmedabad 10th March, 1927, addressed to the Loco and Carriage Staff, B. B. and C. I. Railway states:

Friends,—In connection with our representation regarding your various grievances and demands I have to-day received the following letter from the Agent, "No. E|168 Bombay 7th March, 1927:

From the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway:

To Vallabhbhai J. Patel, Esq., President, B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees' Association, Ahmedabad.

Dear Sir,—In continuation of my letter No. E|168 dated 28th February, 1927, I am desired by the Agent to state that he regrets he is unable to discuss with you in detail the several points raised in your letter of 26th January, 1927.

The staff have facilities at present for representing any difficulties and hardships in the conditions of their service.

The Agent has decided, however, to improve and add to these facilities with the object of ensuring a full and prompt discussion of such matters as the staff may wish to bring forward, and with immediate effect therefore, has made arrangements to organise Central and District Staff Committees similar to those which operated successfully in the Traffic Department and have been the means of bringing the administration and its employees into closer relationship.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) N. Medley,
Dy. Agent and Secretary.'

MR PATEL'S REJOINDER.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel commenting on the above reply says:

'From this letter as well as the Circular dated 1st March, 1927 issued by the Loco and Carriage Superintendent in which a paltry increase of 8 annas is sanctioned for goods and passenger drivers and the main demand for extra payment for Sunday time is summarily rejected, it is evident that the action of the authorities in trying to set up a machinery at this stage for directly dealing with the staff, is intended to create divisions amongst them and to destroy the influence of the Association. They want to organise district and Central Staff Committes for you similar to those in the Traffic Department. It is a matter of common knowledge that these staff committees were brought into being soon after our Association came into existence and were intended as a countermove. These committees exist in name only, and no useful work is known to have been done by them for the benefit of the Traffic Staff. On the contrary it is a well-known fact they are often exploited by some self-seekers and syeophants for serving their own interests at the cost of the staff.

"LEADING INTO A TRAP."

As the authorities have now realised that it is no longer possible to ignore your representation and as they find it inconvenient to deal with it through the Association, an attempt is now being made to cut the ground under your feet by ignoring the Association and leading you into a trap. Time has therefore come when you have to make your choice. I would unhesitatingly advise you to stand by the Association which alone can, in the present circumstances, properly safeguard your interests and refuse to a man to be party to any organisation, that may be set up at this stage to mislead you. I would also advise you not to send any representation to the authorities except through the Association.

The circular letter issued by the Loco and Carriage Superintendent is merely an eye-wash and a feeler, and is probably intended to ascertain your seriousness about your grievances and demands and your strength. I am proposing to call a meeting of the Central Executive Committee shortly for considering the situation and determining our future course of action."

MEETING OF DEPRESSED CLASSES.

A meeting of the depressed classes was held at 9th Kamatipura Lane, on Saturday last under the presidentship of Mr. S. L. Silam, when the following resolution was unanimously passed:— "This meeting of the depressed classes request the Police Commissioner for the city of Bombay and all the Municipal Corporators to prevent Mr. Meghji Muoji from demolising the Temple of God Shankar standing at the corner of the 10 Kamatipura Lane on Tram lines, which belongs to the Mahars from times immemorial.

After this a Committee consisting of Kamathi gentlemen as well as the members of the depressed classes was formed to take necessary steps for the protection of the Temple.

The president assured the people that he would be ever prepared to help them in protecting the Temple from being demolished by Mr. Meghji Moorji. He exhorted them to be always ready to follow him so long as the Temple was safe.

A DE-FACTO GOVT.

GIVE PEOPLE RESPONSIBILITY.

MR KELKAR'S PLEA FOR CHANGE IN GOVERNMENT

The following is an amplification of Mr. N. C. Kelkar's speech on the motion for Reduction of Grant under the "Executive Council", made in the Assembly:—

I wish to make a few observations on the motion that has been moved from a constitutional point of view. In doing so I must first of all say by way of personal explanation one or two things that have been indirectly commented upon. I admit I was one of the three people who sent in very big cuts, in the sense of leaving a very small margin as far as possible for the establishment; but I would like to give my own reason for this. I do not know the reasons of other people. My reason is this. I have no mathematical genius, but for a moment I wanted to try the game of a mathematician and to investigate a mathematical minima for a certain purpose. Now why was I doing that? I was investigating mathematical minima because I wanted to make it relevant to the Government policy of investigating mathematical minima in giving political concessions; and that I say is the appropriateness of my making that sort of cut. I really wanted to offer this as an example of the depths to which one can go in cutting down the establishment as against the depths to which Government can go in cutting down the concessions that they can give to us. The cut is technically aimed only at the establishment of course. The Executive Council itself has been described as "untouchables" for the grant for them is non-votable. We can only reduce the grant, if we may, of the establishment and supposing we succeed in doing that what will be the result? I know a case like that happened last year in the Bombay Council. The establishment of the Director of Industries was cut down by the Council; and the poor fellow had to go without an establishment and I do not know what he afterwards did —whether he went to some other job or did something else. But I have no fears about what the Executive Council, will do if their establishment is cut; and therefore I do not want to follow that kind of argument. My point is that this cut is really meant not for the establishment but for the Executive Council itself. The significance of the cut does not stop even there, because we regard in this matter the Executive Council as the vehicle which may carry our censure to the Home Government and also because the Executive Council is the representative of the Government, and the de-facto Government in this country. They are the men on the spot, and if we want administrative reforms we have got to look to them first because unless they are in point of spirit a really national government, we cannot rely upon any body to put our case before the Home Government as fully as they themselves do sometimes.

A FACT TO CREDIT OF THE GOVT. OF INDIA.

In fairness to Government I will say this. From a perusal of the official papers, I have come across instances in which they have fought tooth and nail with the Home Government. The location of the reserves is a case in point. The Government of India wanted the reserves to be located in India and the Home Government wanted to keep the reserves in England. The Government of India wanted the reserves to be kept liquid to be commanded at any time. The Home Government said that they would invest them under the pretence that the investments would bring some interest. Even an imperious Viceroy like Lord Curzon, be it said to his credit, resisted strongly the suggestions for imperial preference. I do not deny that this Indian Government sometimes in its own interest, and sometimes inspired by the instincts of a national Government really fight with the Home Government. But they do not do it as often and as spiritedly and vigorosly as we want them to do. We want to convert them to nationalism. We want the Indian Government, so that they could fight with the Home Government. The late Mr. Montagu we all know made it a condition that India should be given fiscal autonomy and financial autonomy, if the legislature and the Indian Government agreed. We do want the Indian Government through its executive council and the Indian legislature to agree as far as psosible, but they can agree only if this Government will be nationalised in spirit, not otherwise.

Now, speaking from the constitutional point of view, the present constitution was given, as we all know, to India under the stress of difficulties and calamities arising out of the war and partly also out of gratitude to India for what she did for the Home Government during the war. But when the piping times of peace were restored, all that was forgotten and the Government on the spot began to work the constitution in a most grudging and slow fashion. And we realise that we have to fight the ground inch by inch. That is a very painful process but we have got to go through it.

GIVE PEOPLE RESPONSIBILITY.

If you want people to be really responsile and to exercise responsibility, you must give them responsibility, not only in a full measure, but in a fuller measure. That is sometimes necessary. Now by responsible government, we want two things. First of all, Indianization of the services in the higher ranks. But not only that for we shall never be satisfied even if the whole of the Executive Council to-morrow is Indianized and is full of Indians but remains as irresponsible as it is now. We shall never be satisfied, unless we make them responsible to the will of the Legislature, because after all that is the only one function which the Executive Council in my opinion is bound to perform, and that is, to carry out the will of the Legislature. The reconciliation of the will of the Legislature and the powers of the Executive Council of course is a difficult problem, and it is being solved in a number of ways in other countries. Now here we also want the same to be done, and that can be achieved only by putting Indians in the highest places as often as possible and ultimately making even the Indians responsible to the will of the Legislature. Now with regard to the appointment of Indians to higher offices, we know that so long as no Indian was appointed to any high office, of course the Government pronouncement, the Government proclamation, was that nobody was fit to take that post. But since that policy was inaugurated in Lord Morley's time how many Indians have filled how many of the higher posts, and was there ever a single Indian who was found to be unfit? Did the Government ever proclaim that a parficular Indian who enjoyed a high office ever proved unfit? It is admitted therefore that all those Indians who were put in high positions did prove themselves fit, and therefore, that is a very strong argument for other Indian people also being put in the highest offices as often as possible.

"DE FACTO GOVERNMENT."

Concluding Mr. Kelkar said:—"The best argument on the side of the Government for not transferring self-Government to India is that they are the best Government and they are the *de facto* Government. The other day we discussed the ratio and the strongest argument was that it was the *de facto* ratio. So, the strongest argument in favour of the Government also is that it is the *de facto* Government: but just as I did not accept the ratio because it was the *de facto* ratio, I am not going to accept this Government, because it is the *de facto* Government.

I want a change in this Government, I want a modification in this Government, and strictly according to the changes in times.

I will conclude with one remark. It is often said that India must submit to the present rule because she is protected by England. I deny that Indians are protected by England for the sake of India. I assert that England protects India because it is the brightest gem in her diadem. If she loses India she loses the Empire, therefore she is protecting India for the sake of the Empire; Nobody therefore need ask why India is being protected by England and say "therefore be satisfied with the present form of Government." "England has done so much for you, therefore out of gratitude you must submit to the existing state of things and not ask for self-Government." Now I am going to pay a compliment to the Irish people by quoting one of their best men. Gratton.

(An Honourable Member:—Bernard Shaw is an Irishman).

I will conclude by what he said about gratitude. He said, gratitude is all right. It is human to be grateful, but he said "no man need be grateful at the sacrifice of his self-respect, no woman need be grateful at the sacrifice of her Chastity, and no nation need be grateful at the sacrifice of her political liberty."

THE BOMBAY SINDHI ASSOCIATION

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Last Sunday, Sindhis of all communities, residing in Bombay met in a crowded gathering to form an association to promote the general welfare of the Sindhis in Bombay and effect united action and propaganda which had been lacking so far. The meeting was highly successful and was marked by real enthusiasm which augurs well for its success.

The Sindhis form a fairly influential class of Bombay inhabitants, rich in resources and talent, and the association ought to be a powerful influence in the near future.

Mr. Bhojsingh Pahalajani, M.L.C., who was president of the meeting and Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, M.L.C., both made rousing speeches which made a great impression, and all felt that they had never known before the value of an organisation and the importance of concerted effort, The meeting culminated in the formation of a provisional committee which would frame a sound constitution and draw up a practical scheme of work.

I take this opportunity of appealing to all the Sindhi residents of Bombay (Hyderabad, Shikarpuries, Thathies and others) to join the association in large numbers and enlist themselves as active workers so that the Sindhi may take his rightful place in the life of this great city.—Yours, etc.,

SITALDAS TIRATHDAS,
Honorary Secretary.
423, Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill,
Bombay, March 15.

A BANDRA CORPORATOR CONGRATULATED.

Under the auspices of Laxmi Nagar Khar Residents Association, a public meeting was held on 14th instant at Rose Cottage to congratulate Mr. Hiralal M. Desai on his being elected to the Bandra Municipal Council, Rao Saheb N. B. Vijaykar was voted to the chair.

The president paid a brief tribute to the work done by Mr. Hiralal as the Hon. Secretary of the Association and congratulated the Association and its members in solidly supporting Mr. Hiralal in whom the Association had found an energetic, hardworking and selfless worker. The president wished Mr. Desai a bright and prosperous public career.

Messrs. M. J. Mehta, Puranand, Dhurandhar, Kulkarni, Pradhan and Munim then further congratulated Mr. Desai and wished him greater success in future. The president then garlanded Mr. Hiralal who thanked the Association for giving him their generous and solid support. The meeting dispersed after having tea.

C I D ACTIVITIES CRITICISED.

DISCUSSION ON POLICE DEMAND

WALK-OUT AND WALK-IN IN U P COUNCIL

LUCKNOW, Mar. 15.

At to-day's meeting of the United Provinces Council, discussion on the Police Demand in the Budget for 1927-28 was resumed, and concluded. The C.I.D. came in for a considerable amount of criticism. On a token motion for reduction, several Swarajists advised the Government to ask the C.I.D. to direct its attention to the detection of crimes, instead of wasting its energies on shadowing political workers and Swarajist members of the Council.

Pandit G.B. Pant, Swarajist Leader, referred to the arrest of a number of Congressmen in connection with the Kakori conspiracy case, and their subsequent release without trial. The Pandit wanted to know what steps the Government had taken against the C.I.D. officers who were responsible for those useless arrests.

Another Swarajist member wanted to know what steps the C.I.D. had taken to apprehend the persons who were said to be a menace to the life of the ex-Maharaja of Nabha and his family, and about whom the Maharaja had made an application to the District Magistrate of Dehra Dun.

Mr. J. S. Dodd, Inspector-General of Police opposing the motion, assured the members that nobody was being shadowed by the C.I.D. because of his political views or activities. He challenged the members to bring a specific instance of such activity on the part of the C.I.D. to his notice. In regard to the ex-Maharaja of Nabha, there were no reasons to believe that there was any danger whatsoever to his life.

The motion for the reduction of the demand was rejected by 42 votes to 39.

All motions for reductions of the Police demand, except two minor ones, which were accepted by the Council, were, one after another, rejected to-day by the House by a large majority, and most often without any division.

WALK-OUT OF NATIONALISTS

There was an incident towards the close of to-day's meeting, when there was a walk-out, and a subsequent walk-in by several members belonging to the Nationalist Party. Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Leader of the Nationalist Party, moved a token reduction, and expressed his doubt if the Province got sixteen annas for every rupee spent on the police force. A curious characteristic of the U.P. Police, he said, was that it refused to investigate in a large number of cases. In 1924, they refused investigation in 22,940 cases, and in 1925, in 23,401 cases. The percentages of refusal were 20.6 and 20.2 respectively. The corresponding figures for 1924 was Madras, 2.5, Bombay 1.9, Bengal 8.3, Punjab 3.4, Burma 4.3, Bihar 4.6, Assam 6, and the C.P. 35.7 Again, in regard to the discovery of stolen property, the U.P. had an average of 11.7, while the All-India average was 14 in the year 1924.

Mr. Mukandilal, Deputy President, who was in the Chair, at this stage, remarked that the House had enough figures, and it was time the speaker stated facts.

Mr. Chintamani replied that he would only deal with the figures, for once, and leave the facts to other members, and he proceeded to deal with further statistics.

Mr. Mukandilal intervened again, and remarked that the speaker had been "figures for the last 15 minutes," and he would be allowed only two minutes to conclude his speech. There was a Presidential ruling fixing a limit of 15 minutes for every speech.

Mr. Chintamani retorted that under no rules had the President any right to fix a time-limit for his disenssion.

The Deputy President again ruled that he would allow only two minutes more.

"As a protest against this unauthorised ruling of yours, I shall stop my speech". With these remarks, Mr. Chintamani sat down, and shortly afterwards, left the Chamber, followed by all the Nationalist members.

WALK-IN.

Later in the afternoon, when Lala Sitaram, President, came back to the Chair, the matter was brought to his notice. He regretted that his Deputy had misunderstood a ruling of his, and had under misapprehension, stifled the debate. The Chair, however, must be given some privilege and indulgence, and must receive hearty cooperation from the members. He hoped the unhappy episode would now end.

Mr. Chintamani and his followers thereupon returned to the House, but took no part in the debate. The Council adjourned till the 22nd March.—A. P.

CALCUTTA FEELS EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS

CALCUTTA, Mar. 16.

An earthquake shock of mild intensity was reported from certain parts of Calcutta, especially the Southern suburbs, a little before midnight. It did not last more than half a minute. No damage is reported.—A. P.

MISLEADING THE LEGISLATURE

SIR. B. BLACKETT MISINTERPRETS PROF. VAKIL'S VIEWS

In his speech in the Assembly on the ratio Bill, the Finance Member referred to the recently published book on Currency and Prices by Professors Vakil and Muranjan.

He said that "the authors of the book entirely repudiate the argument in the minute of dissent as regards the non-adjustment of prices and expressly admit the success of Government's policy of securing the harmony of internal prices with the world prices which is the whole meaning and purpose of the stability of exchange at whatever figure it might be sought to fix it. But the authors of the book argued that India should revert to 1/4 because it was the pre-war ratio while admitting that it would certainly mean some trouble and sacrifice though not of their own making." Sir Basil asked "why should we deliberately destroy that harmony of world prices with internal prices which is the end and object of the stability of exchange just as we have successfully acheived it, simply in order to achieve it once again at a different level at the cost of needless tribulations for which there is no compensation of any kind."

MISLED AND MISLEADING.

The relevant extracts from the book will show how Sir Basil Blackett is himself misled and misleading the Legislature. It must be remembered in this connection that of the "eleven points" of Sir Basil the two in question are:—

"The Commission are unanimous in saying that if prices have adjusted themselves in a preponderant degree to the ratio of 1s. 6d. it is in the interest of India that the ratio should be fixed at 1s. 6d.

"If it is accepted that the time is ripe for stabilising the rupee, the only point open to argument is whether prices have adjusted themselves in a preponderant degree to the 1s. 6d. ratio. This is a question of fact to be examined as such.

Prof. Vakil discusses these points in the following passages in his book:—

The foreign exchange of a country is the result of the general price-level in the country compared with the general price-level in a foreign country, for the purchasing power of a currency is the same thing as the general price-level. In other words, exchange is the result of the price-levels of two countries; it is the 'effect' and not the 'cause.'

TWO SIDES IN A RATIO.

If, however, the authorities of a country fix the exchange beforehand, and also possess the power to control the price-level, they will be able to maintain the predetermined exchange, so long as they are able to use this power of controlling the price-level, that is, keep the internal price-level in harmony with the external price level. This is an ordinary arithmetical conception. There are two sides in a ratio. If the result of a ratio is fixed beforehand, and if one side of the ratio is made to move along with the natural movement in the other side, the result would be the same, namely, that which is fixed beforehand. And the teacher who explains this to his class need not take credit in the fact that the two sides of his ratio move in parallel directions and that his result is the same. In the same way, if the exchange is fixed beforehand, and in order to maintain it, if the internal price-level is controlled so that it moves in a line with the external price-level, the controlling authority need not take credit in the fact that the internal and external price-levels are in harmony. Because if the two price-levels are not in harmony the exchange cannot be maintained at the predetermined point.

CONTROL OF CURRENCY.

The control of the internal price-level, referred to above is effected by controlling the volume of the currency. If the predetermined exchange is higher than conditions warrant, currency must be contracted, and the price-level reduced. If the predetermined exchange is lower than conditions warrant, currency must be expanded, and the price-level increased. In countries which have a Central Bank as the Currency Authority this control is effected through the discount policy. As already explained, the authorities in India are at present in complete control of the volume of the currency, and can expand or contract it at will, of course, subject to the available resources, in the latter case.

In view of this, the question of price-adjustment, raised by Sir Basil Blackett in his propositions (10) and (11) mentioned above, on the lines of the Currency Commission, need not be asked. The position is that the exchange has been determined by the authorities at 1s. 6d. since October 1924, and that steps have been taken to maintain this rate, by controlling the internal price-level, that is, by making it move in a line with world-prices. This has been done by direct or relative contraction of the currency, as we have seen. The fact that these steps have been taken for a fairly long time, for more than two years, must result in the adjustment of the internal price level with world price-level. If the adjustment is not complee, it shows that there are other counteracting forces, or that the resources have not been used to the fullest extent, and therefore the people are in the interval suffering from the evils of a transition period.

SUPERFLUOUS QUESTION.

This means that the question raised by the Commission in paragraph 177 of their Report whether prices have to a preponderant degree adjusted themselves to the existing 'de facto' rate, need not be raised. This is a truism known to every businessman. In normal times, a slight variation in the exchange has immediate effect on prices, and when exchange is fixed and controlled, a slight variation in world prices is accompanied by a change in the internal prices. "For example, the prices of cotton in New York, Liverpool, Havre, Hamburg, Genoa and Prague, expressed in dollars, sterling, francs, marks, lire, and krone respectively, are never for any length of time much divergent from one another on the basis of the exchange ratio actually obtaining in the market, due allowance being made for tariffs and the cost of moving cotton from one centre to another; and the same is true of other articles of internation trade, though with an increasing time-lag as we pass to articles which are not standardised or are not handled in organised markets." (Keynes, "Tract on Monetary Reform.") And the time-lag must be larger in the case of those commodities which do not enter into international trade. By asking the question raised by the Commission, only this time-lag can be determined, and nothing else.

PROCESS REVERSED.

The question is of an essentially different kind. The whole process has been reversed, and therefore, attention is directed to a wrong point of view, which reduces itself to a truism as shown above. Instead of prices determining exchange, exchange has been made to determine prices through conscious control. And when the inevitable result of such a policy, namely, the harmony of internal prices with world prices is in sight, we are told once again to change our angle and say that because adjustment has taken place, let us fix the 'de facto' rate of exchange by law.

EVIL OF MANIPULATION.

The question is, let us repeat, of an essentially different kind. The real question is, "what is the justification of reversing the natural process by which exchange is determined by prices?" In other words, what is the justification of selecting a particular new gold parity for the rupee in preference to the old one? This question is important because, as already explained, it raises the fundamental question of changing the standard unit of value for measurement of goods. A change in the standard unit of value must percolate through all transactions, and affect all relations of debtor and creditor, which in modern society are most complicated. The fact that manipulation of the exchange by conscious control in the above manner result in such fundamental changes in social and economic relations, amounting to a revolution, is not noticed because too much attention is paid in determining currency problems to the foreign trade and foreign exchange point of view, which is much less in volume and importance to the internal trade and economy of the people.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

We have seen that a change in the standard unit of value by a determination of a new gold parity has been made in certain countries. But these countries have been compelled to do so in spite of themselves. These countries, like Germany, devastated by war conditions, and on the verge of economic ruin, had no other alternative to once again gradually regain even tolerable economic existence, except to adopt this desperate remedy of changing their gold parity. Those countries on the other hand like England, who, though vitally affected by the war in their economic situation, and whose currencies had lost their moorings, but who were not in such desperate straits, have thought it wiser to regain their old gold parity, by persistent efforts and great sacrifices. They have thought it wiser to do so, because they have held their standard unit of value dear to their heart, and have realised that any such change in the standard unit, will in the first place work a social revolution and in the second place be a dangerous precedent for such changes in the future.

GRIEVANCES OF KISAN PANCHAYAT.

FRIUTLESS DEPUTATION TO RAOJI

(From Our Correspondent.)

AJMER, March 14.

In response to the Raoji's promise of 23rd February to redress their grievances, about 100 representatives of the Kisan Panchayet of Bijolia in Mewar, waited on him on the 8th instant and demanded the abolition of arrears of the revenue, resulting from the retrospective operation of the new revenue rates and three cesses being unjust and heavy. As an alternative the Kisans asked for reduction of the land revenue by 25 per cent. It is understood the Kisans returned disappointed.

PERSECUTION OF KISANS.

The campaign of civil persecution of Kisans by moneylenders backed by the officials in the Jagir area of Bogoon in Udaipur State seems unabated. As an unfortunate sequal, it is reported Khema, a tenant of the village, died of heart failure caused by the shock due to the attachment of cattle and other essential property. The deceased had prayed in vain for instalments of the payment of the decree amount.

Madrid.—Alfonso continues to improve. Major-domo of the Palace has issued a note thanking the people on behalf of His Majesty for the solicitude of all classes concerning his health. He says that the King had three bad days and the crisis is now over.—Reuter's Special.

The services of Mr. W. H. Lewis, Secretary to the Bihar Government are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Home Department in connection it is understood with the preparation of material for the Reforms Inquiry.—A.P.

Seven Satyagraha prisoners who have come out of jail report continuance of hunger strike in Barisal jail.—A.P.

UNITE, ALL YE OPPRESSED.

LANSBURY'S STIRRING CALL.

BRUSSELS CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS.

(From Our Special Representative).

BRUSSELS, Feb. 17.

Comrade Lansbury was greeted with cheers and shaking hands with the Chinese delegate Liau, cried "Three cheers for the International." In the course of a stirring speech he said:—

"I have attended many conferences but no conference in my whole life-time has seemed more important than the one that is held here now. (Applause). The chairman said that you had given me a welcome although I did not belong to one of the oppressed nationalities, but friends, I am here to say that I am a part of the great working class of the world that for the last fifty years here in the west has been struggling to emancipate itself from capitalism. We have not done that yet. We are still oppressed by the curse of capitalism. Our employers treat us like the great statesmen desire to treat the oppressed nationalities. Now we socialists are standing for the complete abolition of the right of anybody to make rent, profit and interest out of our labour. And you of the oppressed nationalities are being used all these years for the purpose of enabling other nations to create a rich parasitical class, who, in turn, not only hold down their own people but you also. Now to-day, like the workers in Europe and parts of America rewaking up and the great joy of my life is to know that out there in the Pacific the races which have been crushed by imperialism for the last 150 years are joining hands not to build imperialism for themselves, but to join with the workers of the world in stopping white imperialism once and for all. (Applause).

HANDS OFF CHINA.

There have been many national movements I have been associated with. I was associated with the Irish Nationalist movement, but friends, there is no earthly use of securing political power anywhere unless you secure at the same time economic power. The workers of China, the workers of Japan, the workers of India must get hold of all the means of life and use them not for the purpose of building a great nation, apart from every one else, but to build a sort of commonwealth of all peoples united in service to one another. Nothing else is of any worth and the reason that China is being attacked to-day is solely because as I understand them, the men who rule in the Canton government are determined that capitalism is going to be swept out in China root and branch. (Applause).

And you must bear with us here in the west. You come from Africa, from Asia, from the Isles of the Pacific and you must bear with us of the Labour movement of Britain and elsewhere because at present we are not a majority but I can assure you that there is in the British Labour movement, and the British socialist and communist movement, a body of men and women who are determined that so far as they are concerned not a gun, not a man, not a shot shall ever be fired on behalf of capitalism again. We only come to yo and say that we recognise that the people of China just now are in fact fighting our fight as well as their own. We understand that if capitalism gets its way in China it may get another lease of life, we are going to join with you in helping you to get the English out of China. (Applause). When I say get out of China I mean this: Out of China in the sense that they have got rights and privileges in China that the Chinese people themselves have not got. I want that we shall be able to go about, in and out of each other's country as friends and as comrades not as one nation dominating the other. There are, as I say, a number of us that is determined to work for that end.

CANNOT FORGET AMRITSAR.

To-day when I shook hands with our comrade here from China I remembered that my country, in the name of capitalism, in the name of imperialism, in the name of money making shoved the opium down the throats of the Chinese people. I do not forget that at Whahnsien and at Shanghai Chinese men, women and children were shot down in cold blood. I do not forget either, Comrade Nehru, Amritsar where we shot down in cold blood men, women and children of India. I know they were so dealt with not because of any crime they committed but because they were in revolt against capitalism. Every man or woman worthy of their salt in the world of labour to-day should be ranged up behind the Chinese in this fight for freedom.

BRITISH LABOUR'S HELP.

You ask me what we are doing in Britain. I can only say what a few of us are doing. After all, Britain is the great imperialist country of the world. We have nearly painted the map red from end to end. But do not any of you feel afraid because of that. Greater empires than ours have gone down in their day for the same reason that Britain will go down unless we of the Labour movement compel our country to mend its ways. Last week in the British Parliament—the great imperialist Parliament of the world—we not only tabled but spoke and voted for a declaration recognising without any reservation whatsoever the right of the Chinese people to rule in their own land, to abolish once and for all the extra privileges we have gained by force and piracy. And we also, the Party as a whole, declared for bringing back the troops. You see, we recognise, first the underlying principle of China for the Chinese. Then we said, in order to give effect to that "Bring the troops home." Friends, we are going to stand by that. Yesterday we filled Trafalgar Square with a multitude all clamouring for the same thing. You will hear to morrow of a great conference being held in London on behalf of the Chinese comrades, so don't be too downhearted about the British Labour Movement. We have been educated and we are gaining more education every day.

"WE COME FROM MANY LANDS."

The real thing I want to impress upon the mind of every man and woman here free oppressed nationalities, do not waste your efforts on mere nationalism. Get your national ownership, get your national control, that is right and proper, but do not stop there, because if you do, you will only have gone half way. I have seen France throw off an Emperor, I have seen Ireland throw off very largely the yoke of Britain, but I know that in France to-day the workers have got to fight for freedom just as they have got to fight in Britain. You, who belong to the oppressed nationalities, if you allow capitalism to have any part of lot in the building up of your own nations you will be in the same plight, and it is because I feel that so strongly that I urge you all from Africa and Asia, wherever you come

GEORGE LANSBURY, M.P.

Photo by Mr. K. S. Herlekar, exclusively for the "Chronicle."

from, to get your banner up and let it be the red flag of socialism. (Applause). Let it be the flag that symbolises a truth that I believe in—that is that we are all of common stock. Our comrades from a nation far in the recesses of Asia, I come from a stock—God knows what it is. We are mixed from many lands (Mr. Lansbury then quoted from Swinburne "We come from many lands.")

UNITY OF HUMAN RACE.

I am glad to have the chance of taking part in this great historic gathering. You may not, like me, have been elected as ordinary delegates, but we are here with one spirit, one aim, one idea—the great idea that humanity has ben struggling for all through the centuries—how to make the common people happy, how to lift up those who are down trodden. Friends, we need many people from the bonds if chattel-slavery. We have now got to free them all from the bonds of economic servitude. You will do it all in the days when men like me will not be here. You will win this fight, but I believe this week while you have been meeting here you have been doing one of those things that come only occasionally in the history of the whole race; that is, you are proclaiming the union of the black, yellow and white. Therefore, comrades, I will go back to Britain and do what one man can do to carry out the resolutions we have carried here. I do not mind who stands with me or who stands apart. I shall still hold up the banner—the right of the Indian, the right of the Japanese, the right of the Chinese, the right of every single human being to equal treatment throughout the world. If the white races have anything to give to the other races, let them give it. I am sure the other races have given much to them already.

This, my friends, is what you have got to do. Each go back to his home, and wherever we live, wherever we are fight our own national fight if you will, but all the time remember that it is the unity of the human race that we are after. United in the bonds of economic freedom, working to produce not for imperialist nations not for capitalism, but for the service of all the children of man.

MAHATMAJI IN KARNATAK

MOVE FOR ADDRESSES AND PURSES

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Mar. 14.

Mahatmaji will commence his Karnatak tour about 26th of this month. Arrangements were apace everywhere to accord him proper reception. Of course this time he is coming purely for Khadi business. So the measure of our good reception will be the measure of the purses we offer him. Addresses from Municipalities and Local Boards do not help Mahatmaji in his present task. The presentation or refusal of these can neither raise nor lower him in the estimation of the public. His position as the greatest living man on earth is recognised by all. But the addresses exhibit the mentality of the givers. In Karnatak the Brahmins and the non-Brahmins are at loggerheads. Even the non-Brahmins are fighting among themselves. But Mahatmaji's impending tour has inspired them all. They have issued appeals exhorting peoples to contribute liberally to the purse funds and to offer a fitting welcome. For the time being they have forgotten their local feuds and are unanimously passing resolutions to present addresses. Thus they have proved that they can rise higher for a noble cause.

It is a fact that the non-Brahmins have taken the lead in this movement. The money that will be offered to Mahatmaji is coming from every class of people. Villages by which Mahatmaji will pass are vying with one another in their collections. Indeed a village called Ugargol 5 miles away from the road has made arrangements to receive Mahatmaji and offer him a weighty purse. The other day the people of the village came to Dharwar to purchase Khaddar worth Rs. 300. The detailed programme is not yet fixed. But this much seems certain that in the selection of places which he is to visit regard will be given to the strength of the purse and not of the population.

REFORM IN MARWARI COMMUNITY.

WIDOW MARRIAGE AT AJMER

(From Our Correspondent.)

AJMER, March 15.

Seth Murlidhaiji Singhi, son of Rai Bahadur Ramkishenji Singhi of Sholapur, was married yesterday to Rukmanidevi, daughter of Seth Jethamalji Sabu of Nimbahera. This was a unique widow marriage in respectable Marwadi Maheshwary families. Seth Murlidharji was betrothed to a virgin. He was of opinion, however, that widowers had no right to marry virgins. The Seth was congratulated on his taking this first bold step for ameliorating the deplorable condition of widows. The marriage ceremony was attended by a large number of Maheshwaries and respectable citizens of Ajmer.

INAUGURATION OF WATERWORKS OF JAMKHANDI

(From a Correspondent.)

JAMKHANDI, Mar. 14.

To-day was a very happy day for the town people of Jamkhandi. A Darbar was held in order to inaugurate function in a grand pandal specially erected for the occasion at Sanal. Mr. Maddocks, the Sanitary Engineer to Government of Bombay, was present on the occasion.

The Chief and the Rani Saheb on the arrival at the pandal proceeded to their seats and a welcome song was sung by a band of young school boys.

Then Rao Bahadur Kulkarni, the State Karbhari delieniated the various events which culminated in that day's inauguration. With the sympathetic attitude of the Council of Regency and the Political Officers he was enabled to complete all the preliminaries of the Krishna River water scheme. The Chief immediately after his installation to the Gadi accorded his sanction to the scheme and requested Government to permit Mr. Maddocks to act as Consulting Engineer with reference to the scheme and requested Government to permit Mr. Maddocks to act as Consulting Engineer with reference to the scheme. It gave him great pleasure to see the water scheme on which he had set his heart had come to fruition. He then requested the Chief to announce the commencement of the work.

CHIEF'S SOLICITUDE FOR PEOPLE'S WELFARE.

The Chief said the dryness of the country was a standing danger to the health of the citizens, and a source of anxiety to the State, and it was in keeping with his solicitude for the welfare of the citizens and the progress of the town that some assured and abundant supply of water should soon be found and the only solution evidently was to tap the adjoining Mother Krishna. A scheme was prepared in consultation with the Bombay Government and their Sanitary Engineer Mr. Maddocks and it was a rare fortune that he had Mr. Maddocks to guide and supervise the construction of works. The scheme was estimated to cost about five and a half lacks of rupees and within the next two years he hoped to see the holy waters of the Krishna flowing

"IMPERISHABLE RECORD"

GENERAL REGRET AT 'NEW INDIA'S' DISAPPEARANCE.

MADRAS, March 15.

General regret at the dispappearance of "New India" as a daily from to-morrow has found strong expression in the numerous messages published in the last issue of "New India" this afternoon which contains a farewell leader from the pen of Dr. Besant.

The Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri in a letter says:—Misunderstood and misrepresented it ran its brief course marked throughout by loyalty to the cause of India as well as to the high ideals of journalism. We cannot but regret its premature disappearance. But its record is imperishable, full of brave deeds and heroic sacrifices for noble ends.

Hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer says:—"New India" has devoted considerable attention to the enunciation of humanitarian and artistic ideals, and has worked for the all-round development of the country through popularity and unpopularity unhampered by condemnation and not deflected by praise. "New India" has been one of the notable factors in the recent evolution of Indian life.

Sir Sivaswamy Iyer says:—During the last seven or eight years, "New India" has been the exponent of the views substantially in accord with those of Liberal Party to which I belong. All honour to Mrs. Besant for having refused to trim her sails to catch the breeze of popular whims and prejudices and carried on the journal at immense sacrifice, pecuniary and personal.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru says:—I do hope when Dr. Besant comes back she may again start some sort of paper to convey the message of hope, courage and service to the country.

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani says:—Its disappearance will cause a void in the ranks of the Indian Nationalist papers, which it will be extremely difficult to fill.

Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal says:—With the passing away of "New India," India will have practically no public organ to stand up boldly for God, Crown and Country.

Among others who have contributed similar messages are Lala Lajpat Rai, Messrs. Jayakar, Kelkar, Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachariar and several others.—A.P.

PROHIBITION IN U. S. A.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I believe your readers will be interested to learn that the House of Representatives in the United States, which consists of members elected by popular vote and thus resembles the English House of Commons; passed on the 10th December, 1926, a resolution in favour of prohibition by 140 votes to 12.

This great majority in favour of prohibition indicates that this righteous step has not led to such dire results as are attributed to it by interested parties; otherwise the representatives of the people would have voted the other way.

Hoping you will please find room for this in the next issue, and thanking you in anticipation.—Yours, etc.

D. D. GILDER.
Honorary Secretary,
Bombay Temperance Council.

A QUERY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—It has been noticed for the last few months that a tent covering not less than 2500 square feet of land has been erected on the Kennedy sea face, by some Christian Missionaries for the purpose of 'tent preaching' which they practise there regularly. I should like to know whether a public place like that can be granted by the Municipality gratis or by rent to any individual sect, of religion or other people. It certainly is a matter of keen public interest and I hope some Municipal Corporator or the authorities concerned will kindly supply the desired information and oblige.—Yours, etc.

P. B. DATAR.

226 Charni Road,
Bombay Mar. 14.

Rugby.—The new Royal Air Force flight to Cape Town leaves Cairo under the command of Air Commander Sampson on March 30th. The flight will consist of four Fairey 3 F Machines with Napier Lion engines.—B. O. W.

Rugby.—The Marconi company has been informed by the General Post Office that their Australian beam system has passed the official tests.—B. O. W.

Rugby.—The destroyer "Amazon" built by Thornycrofts for the navy during official trials on the Clyde attained a mean speed of 37.47 knots during a six hours' trial.—B. O. W.

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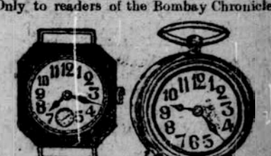

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Sowcarpet, MADRAS.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, March 15.

May	13.82+.05
July	13.96+.05
October	14.14+.05
December	14.30+.05
January	14.50+.04
Middling Spot	W... 14.65+.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Mar. 15.

May	13.82+.08
July	13.94+.08
Middling Spot	13 75—

NEW YORK.

New York, March 15.

New York, 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) z

March	13.50
May	13.63
July	13.76
New York. Noon Call.	
March	13.57
May	13.69
July	13.83
New Orleans. 9-55 a.m.	
May	13.61
July	13.73

RECEIPTS & EXPORTS FROM U.S.A.

Liverpool, March 15.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports...	64,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain ...	25,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	13,000

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, March 15.

Scinde, Good	5.60—15
Scinde, Fully Good	5.80—15
Scinde, Fine	6.00—.15
Bengal, Good	5.70—.15
Bengal, Fully Good	5.90—.15
Bengal, Fine	6.10—.15
Oomra, Good	6.10—.15
Oomra, Fully Good	6.35—.15
Oomra, Fine	6.60—.15
Broach, Good	6.05—.15
Broach, Fully Good	6.35—.15
Broach, Fine	6.65—.15

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

London, March 15.

March	12.94—.22
April	12.94—.24
May	12.94—.23
June	12.96—.23
July	12.97—.24
August	13.00—.24
September	13.09—.24
October	13.11—.24
November	13.17—.22
December	13.22—.22
January	13.19—.22
February	13.19—.22
March	13.19—.22
Sakellaridis, FGF, Spot	13.35—.20

LIVERPOOL COTTON,

Liverpool, March 15.

March	7.15—.14
April	7.20—.15
May	7.27—.16
June	7.32—.16
July	7.39—.16
August	7.42—.16
September	7.43—.16
October	7.45—.16
November	7.47—.16
December	7.48—.17
January	7.51—.16
February	7.53—.16
March	7.56—.15
Middling Spot	7.51—.14

SALES

Liverpool, March 15

Bales.

Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	200

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, March 15.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb:—
March|April shipment sellers 49|9.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb:—
March|April shipment sellers 50|6.
Wheat Australian:—
March|April shipment sellers 53|3.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi:—
May|June shipment quoted 51|3.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, March 15.

Cottonseed, Bombay:—
March|April shipment quoted £8|12|6.
Castorseed, Bombay:— a
March|April shipment offered £19|17|6.
Rapeseed Toria ton:—
March April shipment quoted £19|17|6.

LONDON SILVER.

London, March 15.

Silver.—India Small Buyer. Sellers Holding Back. Market Quiet.

Spot	25-1/4
Forward	25-1/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, March 15.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz	£4-4-10-3/4
Interest, Day to Day Loans 4-3/8 per cent.	
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 4 per cent.	
Bank Bills, 3 months 4-11/32 per cent.	
Bank Bills, 6 months 4-11/32 per cent.	
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5-1/4 per cent.	
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-3/4 per cent.	

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, March 15.

Demand Bills	485.06

COFFEE.

New York, March 15.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot:—
16-1|8.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 16.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1-5 31/32
Bank's selling D D 1/6
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 9/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/16
PARIS—
Bask's selling D D Frcs 892.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 962.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 947
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 135 3/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 131 3/4.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 133 3/4
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 165 1/4.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 275 1/2.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 7/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 124.00.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.29.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.90
London—Rome Liras 106.80.
London—Berlin Marks 20.46.
Tone of Exchange.—Steady dull. Market.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Mar. 16.

3 months 4 11/32 per cent.
6 months 4 11/32 per cent.
Money Call 6 1/2 per cent.
1 month 6 1/4 per cent.
3 months 5 1/2 per cent.
6 months 4 3/4 per cent to 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Very steady.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, March 15.

Chartered Bank of I.A. and C.	£ 19-3|4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£113-1|2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£ 10
National Bank	£ 48
Eastern Bank	£ 6-1|4
Funding Loan 4 per cent	£ 87
Conversion Loan	£ 74-7|8
Indian Loan 5-1|2 per cent	£101-3|4
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 per cent	£ 57
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	£ 59-1|2
Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£ 68-1|2
Consols	£ 54-7|8
War Loan 5 per cent	£101-5 8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£ 91-1|4

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, March 15.

T T Berlin on London	20.45
T T Amsterdam on London	12.13
T T Brussels on London	34.91
T T Madrid on London	28.00
T T Milan on London	106.55
T T Berne on London	25.22
T T Paris on London	124.02

LONDON RUBBER.

London, March 15.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed lb. Spot:

Buyers	1|8-1|8
Sellers	1 8-3|8
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot:—	
Buyers	1|8
Sellers	1|8-1|8

LONDON METALS.

London, March 15.

Copper, English Best Selected	£ 61
Copper Braziers	£ 71-3|4
Yellow Metal	£ 66
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	£ 26-5|8
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge,	£ 15-1|8
Tin English Ingots	£301-1|2

JAVA SUGAR.

London, March 15.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c and f Calcutta:—
March per cwt. 17|9 nominal.
July|Sept. per cwt. 17|4-1 2.
Oct|Dec. per cwt. 17|0.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25 c and f Bombay:—
July|Sept per cwt. 17|6-1|4.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c and f Karachi:—
July|Sept. per cwt. 17|7.

LINSEED.

London, March 15.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
March|April shipment sellers £17|10|0.
April|May shipment £17|3|9.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton:—
Afloat Hull paid £14|10|0.
Apl.|May shipment Hull paid £14|13|9.
Linseed, Bombay ton:—
March April shipment offered £18|15|0.

LINSEED OIL.

London, March 15.

Linseed Oil, naked London cwt:—
April Delivery paid and sellers 30|3.
May|Aug. delivery buyers 30|3.

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Mar. 16.

Following a rise of 1/16d. in London quotations and steady Chinese exchange our market opened steady Fagun at Rs. 57/13 and declined to 57/8 on local operators selling. At the decline there was better buying and prices improved to 57/12. The close was as under:—

Ready Silver	257-8-0
Fagun delivery	57-5-0
Chaitra delivery	57-6-0

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS:—N. Y.:—Declined on long liquidation. Later improved on Short covering and Trade buying. Futures closed 4 to 5 points higher. Spot prices raised 5 points to 14.05 c.

LOCAL:—Opened Steady on Better New York. Offices Bought. Sewri closed Barely Steady.

PRIVATE CABLES AN D REPORTS:—

Messrs Patel Bros. have recieved the following cables to-day:—
New York May highest 13.88 (2 54 p.m.) Lowest 13.62 10-46 a.m.).
Market advanced on trade buying and short covering.
Liverpool: Market decline owing to general long liquidation of old crop positions and heavy long liquidation of October on Continenetl account.
Another of Liverpool Friends:— Think liquidation about finished, would rather buy.
Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report:
Yesterday the Home markets declined at the outset but the decline was met with trade buying and the New York market closed steady.
Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable dated 15th inst. (5-55 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co.:—
"Market easier under pressure to sell, much heavy selling by longs. Poor reports from Manchester."
Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 15th inst. as under:—
"Think it will pay to buy scale down."
Hornby Hemrlyck: Market early declined on pressure of selling but later rallied on active covering by shorts and trade buying.
Private Cable:—Declined owing to Continental Bulls liquidating, an unfavourable opinion is gaining ground. Market affected unfavourably by sales of hedge against actual cotton. Opinion is that liquidation is not over.

AMERICAN.

Yesterday the New York futures market registered a drop of 15 points during the first hour on continued liquidation. May position being quoted at 13.62. At this level short covering arrested the decline and prices improved. Further support was given by trade buying and prices registered a rise of 26 points from the lowest touched during the early part of the day. However just before the close there was little liquidation which caused a drop of 6 points. The close was steady at a rise of 4 to 5 points. Spot cotton ruled steady.

The Liverpool market opened 5 points lower but soon broke on continued liquidation New York helped the decline and the close was easy at decline of 14 to 17 points. Trade demand has declined sales of ready cotton being 7,000 bales. Spot prices declined 15 points to 7.51d. per lb.

Yesterday cotton prices in New York market registered a fall of about a cent from the highest touched on the 1st instant on continued long liquidation, leaving the market technically in a sound position. At this level some improvement in prices must be in the way of a natural reaction partly due to short covering and partly due to trade buying. At the same time the final ginning report which is to be issued on the 21st instant, will require squaring up of weak open interest. As anticipated the prices show strong resistence at this low level and we look for further improvement in the near future.

LOCAL MARKET.

Following better advices from New York, our market opened steady with Broach April-May at Rs. 290-8 and improved to Rs. 291.8 on some offices buying. The market ruled narrow and closed at 4 p.m. as under:—

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Close.
Broach A.|M.	290|8	291|8	290|8	291
Broach J.|A.	295|8	295|12	295 8	295|8
Oomra Mar.	285|8	285|8	285	285
Oomra May	285	285	284|8	284|8
Bengal Mar.	268	—	—	268
Bengal May	266	—	—	266

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened 8 points better. Our market opened for Broach A.-M. at Rs. 291 and improved half a rupee on commission houses buying. Towards the close some Japanese sold and prices ruled easy. The close was barely steady:—

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Close.
Broach A.|M.	291	291|8	291	291
Broach J.|A.	294|12	295	294|8	295
Oomra Mar.	284	284|4	284	284|4
Oomra May	283|8	284	283|8	283|8
Bengal Mar.	270|8	271	270|8	270|8
Bengal May	268	—	—	268

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, March 16.

Yen.

Sampin closed this morning as under:—

	To-day	Total.
March	198.80 plus .60	
June	203.00 plus .30	
September	207.40 —.40	
Tenders	Nil	1.500
Fine M. G. Oomra	3.400	9.100

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, March, 16.

Bengal 268 March.
Bengal 265 May.
Broach 291 A. M.
Broach 295 J. A.
Umra 284 March.
Umra 284 May.
Bengal 285 278 271 263.
S. P. 281 274 237 259.
Rajputana 285 278 271 263.
Broach 318 313 ....
Umra No. 3 292 287 282.
C. P. No. 1 307 302 297.
C. P. No. 2 300 295 290.
Khundesh 287 282 277.
Muthia 295 280 275.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, March 16.

Ready. Mill Terms. New

Bengal	Superfine	M.G.	275
,,	Fine	,,	270
,,	F.G.	,,	265
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	,,	270
,,	F.G.	,,	265
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M.G.	300/2
Nagpur	,,	,,	300/2
Yeotmal	,,	,,	290/94
Arvi	,,	,,	290/95
Amraoti	,,	,,	288
Khamgaon-Akol	,,	,,	286/87
Mulkapur	,,	,,	284/85
Khandesh	,,	,,	282
Muthia	Fine	,,	278/80
Nanded/Punjab	Best Quality.		305
Purna	Average	,,	285
Parbani/Sailu	,,	,,	285
Indore/Ujjain	,,	,,	295
Burwah Sanavand			285/87
Broach M.G. 315/17 March, 310.			
Western Good			320/25

READY COTTON SALES.

16th March, 1927.

200	Japan & Co. Muthia 279/280.
100	Ralli Bros Sanabad 292.
200	Ralli Bros Ranala 285/287.
200	Ralli Bros. Bengal 283/284.
100	E. D. Sassoon Mezagaon 316.
100	Toyo Mankwa Aurangabad 289.
100	Toyo Aurangabad 289.
200	Donmill Bengal 280.
200	Toyomankwa Berar 291.
200	Toyomankwa Mathia 280/282.
200	Suzuki & Co. Berar 293.

GOLD MARKET.

Bombay, Mar. 16.

The market is quiet but steady & closed as under:—

Bar Gold Ready	21-5-0
Fagun delivery	21-5-0
Chaitra delivery	21-7-0
National Bank	21-10-0
Churtered Bank	21-9-0
Central Bank	21-8-0
Sovereigns	13-6-0

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, March 16.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	205	3,03,785	2,78,121
Central India	1,492	2,42,389	3,11,380
Barsi and Nagar	975	1,75,598	1,72,682
Hyderabad-Gaorani	818	60,747	62,614
Berar	1,708	5,00,430	3,97,528
Central Provinces	545	2,02,955	1,98,985
Total Oomras..	5,743	14,85904	1421310
Dholera	996	92,533	1,60,724
N.W. Provinces	101	53,071	1,26,046
Rajputana	118	33,488	78,827
Sind-Punjab	194	97,395	2,12,969
Broach	1608	28,826	2,32,238
Coompta & Dharwar	125	28,470	19,942
Westerns-Northerns	363	12,268	12,778
Cocoanada		395	1,476
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		4,753	6,868
Persian	45	3,298	2,220
American		1,03586	200
Egyptian and African		27,060	37,739
Comila, Burma & Other sorts.	51		467
Total	9,293	19,71,098	23,13,804

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 3rd. March.

In full pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year	Last year.
Europe	1,7c8	1,85,598	3,29,713
Japan & China	12,300	941800	10,62,399
Coast Ports		9,267	16,385
Up-country by Rail		58,825	49,334
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		63,029	56,897
Total		14,088 12,58,519	1534728

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Mar. 16.

Receipts of various raw produce in to Bombay up to Nov. 15th Inst.

Wheat	5,329	cwts.
Linseed	9,818	,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	2,254	,,
Gingellyseeds	2,170	,,
Poppyseed	40	,,
Groundnuts	8,847	,,
Castorseed	7,709	,,
Rice	3,363	,,
Myrabollams	8,698	,,
Cottonseed	3,832	,,
Gram	3,161	,,
Joowar	1,685	,,
Barley	515	,,
Barjree	2,195	,,
Coal	2,682	tons.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

QUIET BUT STEADY.

Bombay, March 16

The stock exchange opened steady and eased of a little on profit taking but on the whole prices ruled steady.

Operators are awaiting the publication of the Tariff Board Report as the exchange question is now over various rumours are current but we believed it will not meet favourably on the proposal of Imperial preference, which some increase in duty over 30's count is expected. Any way the report will be a shade satisfactory may cause some improvement in the values of textiles.

Tata Iron shares ruled steady with a small fluctuation in prices and the volume of the business was small. Tata Hydros improved to 1030/ Tram shares were in good demand and prices showed an improvement. Cement shares also ruled firm. We quote. Dyeing 945, Fazu. 926/4 Gokak 126/4, Nagpur 530 and Finlay 148/12.

The Stock Exchange will remain closed on the 17th and 18th inst. on accoount of "Holli" Holidays.

The following are to-day's closing quotations:—

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid	Quotation Rs.	as
Bank of India	50	1-2	75	8
Baroda	50	4	84	
Central Co-operative	50	1-2	68	8
Central	25	1-4	29	
Eastern	£5.	9 p.c.	82	
Imperial	500	40	1465	
Imperial Contributory	125	10	371	4
Union	5	0	3	14
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.				
Bundi	10	..	21	4
Central India Mining	10	4-8Y	30	8
Indian Cement O.	350	..	142	8
Katni Cement O.	100	..	160	
Katni Cement P.	40	..	475	
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	7	2
Shivrajpur	10	8Y.	53	8
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	875	
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	150	
Central Province	700	70 p.c.	103	
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	99xd	
Hoshirapur Doab	100	5 p.c.	90	
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	99xd	
Larkhana	100	5 p.c.	84	
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	83	
Pachora Jammai	100	5 p.c.	90	
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	98 XD	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	111	
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	150	
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	715	
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	75	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation Co	250	..	185	
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350	..	235	
Scindia Steam	15/0	..	13	1
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	80	
Andhra Valley O	1,000	..	830	
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	965	
Bombay Tramways O.	50	2-8	139	6
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	66	8
Karachi Electricity	100	6	98	
Surat Electricity	100	..	70	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O	1,000	40	1060	
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7. p.c.	990	
Tata Power O...	1,000	..	580	
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	850	
PRESS COMPANIES.				
Barsi Press	..	..	435	
Akbari	500	..	160	
Fort	475	..	250	
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	20-35	1025	
Indian Cotton	126	20	205	XD
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	220	
New Berar	500	80	780	XD
New East India	1,000	..	925	
New Mofussil P.	400	40	550	
New Prince of Wales	500	61	510	
Volkart U.P.	500	40	535	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	250	
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76	..	19	8
B. Burma T. Corporation	125	20	628	12
B. Burm T. Corporation New	0	8	183	12
Burma Corporation	10	0 6	9-8	XD
Bombay Uganda	80	nil	35	
British Burma Petroleum	8	0-6-9	5	14
Indo Burma Petroleum	100	..	182	8
Jost Engineering	100	10	135	
Mackenzie	100	30	342	8
New Union Flour Mills	100	50	30	
Port Canning	1,000	50Y	650	
Sarda Carbonic Gas	100	3-12-14	25	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y	129	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	150	..	85	4
Tata Iron and steel Def.		30	788	12
Tata Iron and Steel Ordy.		..	62	8
Thacker	50	..	115	
Telephone	50	Nil	41	4
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India	60	228	950	
Industrial & Prudential	6	1-4 p.c.	4	11
Jupiter	..	..	4	11
New India	25	..	21	
Oriental Life	100	30 p.c.	1425	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Mar. 16.

3 1-2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 73/12.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 1931/36 Rs. 94/12.
4 per cent. Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 89/4.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 101/12.
5 per cent Loan due 1935/70 Rs. 102/10.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1935, Rs. 103/10.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55, Rs. 108/6.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/7.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 101.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 106/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/8.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/12.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86-8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust 1974 Rs. 86/8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112-8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 108
Tone of Market:—Firm. Delivery 12th April 3 1/2 per cent. paper Rs. 73/14; 1945/55 Rs. 103/8.

Vulcan	10	0 8 0	5	
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	428	12
Alliance	100	..	30	
Apollo	50	..	8	8
Assur Virjee	100	..	3	
Berar Manfg.	200	30	215	
Bombay Cotton Co.	50	15	315	
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5	8
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	945	
Bombay Industrial	108		7-0-0	
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70	
Bradbury	250	nil	300	
Broach Fine Counts	250	..	70	
Century	100	20y	437	
Central India O.	10	16	530	
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	470	
Ceylon	100	..	40	
Colaba Land Mill	100	65	142	
Crescent	100	4	195	
Curimbhoy	250	..	280	
David	500	..	250	
Kuria	100	..	165	
Dawn	250	55	740	
E.D. Sasson United O.	7-8	..	1-1-6	
Ebrahimbhoy Pabanay	250	nil	257	8
Edward Sasson	200	nil	140	
Elphinstone O.	700	..	28	
Emperor Edward	500	..	215	
Fazulbhoy	100	25	926	4
Finlay	1,000	..	148	12
Framjee Petit	100	..	650	
Gokak	100	5	126	4
Hindoostan	1,000	125	1760	
Indian Bleaching etc	1000	751	180	
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1140	
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	363	12
Jamashed O.	250	..	75	
Khatau Makanjee	Nil	..	102	8
Kilachand	25	..	3	4
Kohinoor	..	500	1175	
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	6023	
Madhavrao Scindia	100	..	27	
Madhowj Dharamsi	100	..	130	
Madras United	250	15	485	
Mancekjee Petit	1,000	30	1855	
Mathradas	100	..	77	8
Meyer Sassoon	100	..	90	
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	..	2225	
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	..	128	14
Mysore	53	9	131	4
New City of Bombay	100	10	172	8
New Great Eastern	300	nil	330	
Osmansbhai (100)	75	..	60	
Pearl	250	8	548	12
Phoenix	100	10	430	
Premier	100	..	10	8
Sassoon Cotton	100	..	22	
Sassoon Silk	500	..	605	
Sholapur	1,000	200	8800	
Simplex	100	..	162	8
Sir Shapurji, Broacha	100	..	32	8
Standard	500		1625	
Swadeshi	500	..	533	12
Swan	00	..	162	8
Tata Mill O.	5	..	96	4
Vishnu Cotton O.	90		2639	
Vishnu P.	500	35	585	
Western India Spng,	1,000	50y	900	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Ahmedabad			428	12
Bombay Cotton			428	12
Bombay Dyeing	938 12	946 4	938 12	945
Century	436 4	438 12	436 4	437 8
Central India			530	
Colaba Land			142	8
Crescent			195	
Edward Sassoon			140	
Fazulbhoy	921 4	926 4	921 4	926 4
Finlays			148	12
Globe			40	
Gokak			126	4
Indian Bleaching			180	
Indore Malwa			363	12
Kohinoor			1175	
Madhowjee			130	
Mathuradas			77	8
Meyer Sassoon			90	
Mysore			130	
New Great	328 12	332 8	328 12	330
Pearl	542 8	548 12	542 8	548 12
Pabany			257	8
Phoenix			430	
Simplex			162	8
Swadeshi			533	12
Swan Mills			162	8
Tata Mills			96	4
Govt. paper ½ per cent.			78	12
Govt. Paper 5 per cent			108	7

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, March 16.

S.S. "Singu," Captain Shaw from Rangoon.

S.S. "Belgenland," Captain Howell from New York.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, March 17.

S.S. "Warina," Captain Seabrook for Busreh.

S.S. "Alavi," Captain Ward, for Jeddah.

LOADING.

Bombay, March 16.

Steamer "Kohinoor" for Rangoon.

Steamer "Razmak" for Aden.

Steamer "Bandra" for Busreh.

S.S. "Singu":—The Shaw Wallace Company's steamer "Singu," arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of kerosin oil.

S.S. "Warina":—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer "Warina," will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh with a general cargo.

DEPARTURE OF PILGRIMS.

The T. M. Company's steamer "Alavi," 2,157 tons, Captain P. H. Ward, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Jeddah, with a general cargo and 450 pilgrims.

ARRIVAL OF TOURIST SHIP.

The steamer "Belgenland," 15,352 tons, Captain T. Howell, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with 560 American Tourists.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, March 16.

S.S. "Devanah" from Kobe, Agents: M. M. and Co.:—

30 bags storani seed; 10 cases cotton hoisery; 30 cases cotton sheeting.

From Shangai:—169 h. chests, 409 bags, and 429 cases tea; 88 cases raw silk; 20 cases silk piecegoods; 20 cases cotton; 15 cases drills; 350 bags beans; 1250 bags green peas.

From Hongkong:—122 bags beans; 75 cases and 19 bales silk; 20 cases silk piecegoods; 1000 bags cassia; 117 drums turpentine.

From Singapore:—100 drums asphalt; 950 rolls asphalt roofing; 15 bags pepper; 22 cases quinine; 56 bundles rattan; 532 bags beetlenuts.

From Penang:—518 plates tins; 767 bags tapioca.

From Melborne:130 pps. tallow; 153 bales wool; 265 bags flour; 300 cases preserved meats.

From Sydney:—79 cks. 60 pipes tallow; 20 [illegible] reconditioning compared.

S.S. "Totton Maru", from Japan, Agents: T. Kaisha:—

[illegible]m Nayaga:—209 cases glassware; 180 cases porcelain.

From Osaka:—172 bales and 129 cases yarn; 100 cases glass bangles; 51 bales cotton shirting; 50 cases glass tumblers; 22 cases printed twills; 15 cases and 45 bales cotton shirting; 180 cases glass ware; 17 cases antimony whistles; 192 bales and 60 cases straw boards; 30 cases umbrella kiles; 25 cases brass stripped; 246 cases brass circles; 10 cases pearl buttons; 17 cases glass beads; 12 cases lamps ware; 25 cases sewing thread.

From Kobe:—10 cases bambo ware; 18 cases cotton hoisery; 27 packages match chemicals; 24 cases needles; 20 cases porcelain ware; 12 cases cotton stocking; 10 cases cotton undershirts; 10 cks. carbonizer; 25 bags star aniseed; 9 cases cotton shirting; 24 cases glass beads; 15 bales looking glass; 10 cases penholders; 113 cases silk goods; 51 cases cotton stripped drill; 25 cases cotton printed drill; 25 cases shoe laces; 281 pieces matchwood; 87 cases glassware; 18 cases camphor; 10 cases toys; 115 bales straw beans; 18 cases cotton goods; 20 cases cotton cloths; 65 bales cotton sheeting; 16 cases cotton shirting; 75 cases caned salmon; 125 cases caned fruits.

From Seattle:—25 cases caned salmon.

From Shanghai:—423 h. chests, 12 cases and 40 bags tea; 10 cases silk yarn. 1,375 bags green beans; 316 bags sesamum seeds; 3908 bags peas; 210 balse cotton yarn; 275 bales cotton sheeting; 82 cases raw silk; 220 cases silk piecegoods; 37 cases poopee silk; 31 cases renjee silk goods.

From Honkong:—100 packages and 50 malage sugar candy; 50 cases ginger; 55 cases socks; 10 cases nunsell; 21 bales matting; 39 cases fans; 17 cases broken glass; 600 packages cassia; 10 cases silk piecegoods.

From Singapore:—159 bundles rattans; 150 cases preserved pinapples.

From Colombo:—20 cases teas; 40 bags plumbago; 42 bags cotton seeds; 25 bales matting fibre.

From Tokohama:—95 cases silk goods.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, March 16.

S.S. "Razmak" for Marseills:—2000 cwt massor, 1000 cwt. castorseed, and 8000 cwt. linseed, Ralli Bros.

S.S. "Assyria" for Liverpool:—135 bales wool raw, M. Nissim; 1000 cwt. myrabolam, M. Bhoota and Co.

S.S. "City of Paris" for Dunkirk:—100 cwt. mustar seed, Volkart Bros.; 150 bales goat hair, K. Esmail; 220 bales raw cotton, A. Khimjee and Co.

S.S. "Barenfels" for Hamburg:—100 cwt cassia, Amir and Sons; 93 cwt. gum kadaya, Tamboli and Co.; 80 cwts. empty cylinders, Turner Hoare and Co.; 55 bales cotton fly, B. Ruciga and Co.; 100 cwt. buffalo horns, A. H. L. Tharia.

For Ghent:—220 bales raw cotton, Rathi and Co.; 55 bales raw cotton, K. Devchand and Co. Ltd.

For Antwerp:—343 cwt. myrabolams, G. Mowjee; 5,500 cwt. castorseed, Ralli Bros.

For Rotterdham:—414 cwt. linseed oil cakes, M. Bhuta and Co.

S.S. "Kaiser-i-Hind" for London 260 cwt coffee, Thos. Cook and Son Ltd.

S.S. "Hiyezan Maru" for Kobe:—600 bales raw cotton, M. Amersey and Co.; 100 bales raw cotton, Japan Trading and Manufacturing Co. Ltd.; 1,500 bales raw cotton, T. M. Kaisha Ltd.

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For further particulars write to—

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay, March 16.

Messrs. Lanlgey and Co., have issued the following report in which they recommend purchases both American and Indian Cotton in spite of our disparity, believing ultimately higher prices.

AMERICANS.

A week in which declines have been daily recorded, ends with values for the May and July contracts in New York lower by 53 and 67 points respectively.

To-day's prices show a decline of approximately 3/4 cent from the high water-mark on the 2nd instant when the May position closed at slightly over 14 1/2 cents. Continued long liquidation and increased Southern offerings, as the result of a marked falling off in Trade demand, have been responsible for the break in prices, the only reaction of importance since the beginning of December.

The action of the market, while perhaps disappointing, can only be regarded as very natural, taking into consideration the exceptional spell of Trade activity, which very largely accounted for an almost uninterrupted advance of 3 cents.

The U. S. Mill consumption of 590,000 bales for February compares with 605,000 bales in January and 567,000 bales in February last year. In view of the comparatively shorter period, the February figure indicates a relatively larger consumption than January. The total U. S. consumption to the end of February shows an excess over the same period last season of about 2/34 lakhs of bales which, we think, confirms general expectations of a 7 lakhs consumption during the season from this quarter.

In view of the materially better Trade conditions in Europe and America added to the recent strengthened technical position, any further material decline seems unlikely and we, therefore, advocate purchases at current levels.

BOMBAY.

The local market has been impressively steady in face of continued weakness in Americans.

The chief resistance has been afforded by Commission House buying which may possibly be attributed to the fixing of American "On Call" purchases and straddle reversing. Support has also been lent by Exporters. Sales have mostly been in the nature of liquidation, pressure coming mostly from option dealers.

A noteworthy feature is the further narrowing of Oomras and Broach, the Oomra May contract being quoted to-day at a small discount of Rs. 7/ under April/May Broach.

The evidence of fresh demand at the decline, in spite of our disparity is reassuring, and while prices may work temporarily lower, we ultimately look for higher prices and accordingly advise purchases.

BULLION.

Bombay, March, 16.

Bar gold realy Rs. 21-5-0.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21-5-0.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21-7-0.
Sovereign ready Rs. 13-5-9.
Sovereign forward Rs. 13-5-9.
Bar silver ready Rs. 57-7-0.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 57-7-0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 57-8-0.

London, March, 16.

Bar gold ready $ 84-10-3/4.
Silver ready d. 25-4-0.
Silver forward d. 25-2-0.
Tone of Silver—Quiet. India bought and sold. Market closed with buyers satisfied but sellers not pressing.
National Bank Bar Gold 21-10-0.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 16. 1927.

Messrs. Forbes & Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from their Agents in London to-day —:

Name of Company	Face value of shares	Paid up per share	Latest prices.
Andhra Valley (7 1/2% 1933 Notes)	£100	£100	£103.10.0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	£100	£100	£ 82.0.0
Balaghat Gold Mining (10% Pref.)	10s	10s	£ 0. 7. 6
Bombay Port Trust 6% Debs. (1952)	£100	£100	£ 108. 0. 0
British Burmah Petroleum Co. Ltd.	8s	8s	£ 0. 8. 3
Burma Corporation Ltd.	Rs. 10	Rs. 10	£ 0.14.6
Burmah Oil Co. Ltd.	£1	£1	£ 6.17.6
Calcutta Port Trust 6% Debs. (1952)	£100	£100	£109.0.0
Australian 5% Loan (1935/45)	£100	£100	£100.0.0
Calcutta Port Trust 5% Debs. (1953/83)	£100	£100	£96.15.0
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	£1	£1	£0.16.0
Chartered Bank of India A. & China	£5	£5	£19.15.0
Chersonese Rubber Co. Ltd.	2s	2s	£0.3.9
Cunard Steam Ship Co. Ltd.	£1	£1	£0.19.0
Eastern Bank Ltd.	£10	£5	£6.7.6
French 5% Rentes	Frs. 1,000	Frs. 1,000	£ 14.10.0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	$125	$125	£113.10.0*
India 3 1/2% Sterling Stock	£100	£100	£68.15.0
India 4 1/2% Sterling Loan (1950/55)	£100	£100	£91.15.0
India 3% Sterling Stock	£100	£100	£59.15.0
India 5 1/2% Sterling Loan (1932)	£100	£100	£ 102.0.0
Karachi Port Trust 5 1/2% Debs. (1954)	£100	£100	£ 99.0.0*
Linggi Plantations Ltd.	£1	£1	£2.15.6
Lloyds Bank Limited	£1	£1	£3.2.3
Mexican Eagle Oil Co. Ltd.	$10m	$10m	£0.18.6
National Bank of India Ltd.	£25	£12/10	£48.0.0
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	£10	£10	£5.0.0
P. & O. Banking Corporation Ltd.	£10	£10	£10.0.0
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 Debs.	£100	£100	£81.10.0
Shell Transport & Trading Co. Ltd.	£1	£1	£4.18.9
Southern Punjab Railway (Ordy. Stock)	£100	£100	£194.0.0
—do— —do— (4% Pref. Stock)	£100	£100	£86.15.0
Tata Iron & Steel (7% Debentures)	£100	£100	£95.15.0
Tata Power 7 1/2% 'B' Debs. 1934/48	£100	£100	£98.0.0
War Loan 5% (1929/47)	£100	£100	£102.0.0

REMARKS:—Market—dull.
Hongkong Banks X D £5/- & Karachi P. T. Debs. £2 3/4.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATION.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Stock Brokers, Bombay, have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London, dated 14-3-27.

Name.	Face Value.
Millar's Timber and Trading Co. Ord.	£1 0 0
4-1/2 p.c. India Loan 1950/55	100 0 0
African and Eastern Trade Copn. Ord.	1 0 0
Anglo-Dutch Plants of Java	1 0 0
Attock Oil	1 0 0
Asscoiated Portland Cement	1 0 0
Bengal Iron Ord.	1 0 0
Burma Copn	Rs. 10 0 0
British American Tobacco	£1 0 0
Courtaulds Ord.	1 0 0
Calico Printers	1 0 0
Dunlop Rubber Co. Ord.	0 6 8
Anglo-Persian Oil Co.	1 0 0
English Elec. Co. Ord.	1 0 0
Fine Spinners Ord.	1 0 0
General Elec. Co. Ord.	1 0 0
Jokai Assam Tea Co. Ord.	1 0 0
Siemens Bros.	1 0 0
Central Provinces Manganese	1 0 0
Hudson's Bay Co. Ord.	1 0 0
Malayalam Plantations Ord.	1 0 0
British Burma Pets. Ord.	0 8 0
Rubber Plantations Invest. Trust	1 0 0
Soudan Plantations	1 0 0
Vickers Ord.	0 6 8
Pahang Consolidated Co. Ord. (Tin).	0 8 0
Imperial Tobacco Co. Ord.	1 0 0

Name.	Latest Prices
Millar's Timber and Trading Co. Ord.	1 3 9
4-1/2 p.c. India Loan 1950/55	91 5 0
African and Eastern Trade Copn. Ord.	1 10 9
Anglo-Dutch Plants of Java	2 11 9
Attock Oil	1 1 3
Associated Portland Cement	0 17 10-1/2
Bengal Iron Ord.	0 13 3
Burma Copn.	Rs. 0 14 7-1/2
British American Tobacco	£5 3 6
Courtaulds Ord.	5 8 9
Calico Printers	1 8 0
Dunlop Rubber Co. Ord.	1 9 3
Anglo-Persian Oil Co.	5 5 7-1/2
English Elec. Co. Ord.	0 10 6
Fine Spinners Ord.	2 6 0
General Elec. Co. Ord.	1 11 3
Jokai Assam Tea Co. Ord.	4 9 4-1/2
Seimens Bros.	1 6 9
Central Provinces Manganese	7 0 6
Hudson's Bay Co. Ord.	5 13 9
Malayalam Plantations Ord.	2 2 6
British Burma Pets. Ord.	0 8 6
Rubber Plantations Invest. Trust	2 5 3
Soudan Plantations	4 18 9
Vickers Ord.	0 8 4-1/2
Pahang Consolidated Co. Ord. (Tin).	0 13 0
Imperial Tobacco Co. Ord.	5 2 9

Remarks:—
Government Securities:—Steady.
General Securities:—Rather shaker.
Oil Shares:—Market dull and uninteresting.

LINSEED AND WHEAT MARKETS.

Bombay, Mar. 16.

The Linseed market is steady on short covering. The Wheat market is quiet but steady with a little business.

Linseed	10	9	6
Wheat May	7	10	6
Wheat September	7	13	9

The following are the closing rates of wheat and seeds an Ready Del. to-day:—
Linseed Brown Bold, Rs. 10-5-6.
Linseed Brown Small, Rs. 9-10-0.
Castorseed Bold, Rs. 10-8-0.
Castorseed Small, Rs. 10-14-0.
Groundnut seeds Bold, Rs. 12-12-0.
Till seed Bold, 85/15 Rs. 17-8-0.
Till seed Small, Rs. 17-4-0.
Cottonseed, Rs. 4-10-0.
Wheat Delhi Pussi, Rs. 7-14-3.
Wheat Karachi Bungalow, Rs. 8-2-0.
Wheat Pissi Seoni, 70/30 7-14-0.

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

(Messrs. Patel Bros.)

Bombay, March 15.

Week ending 11th March 1927.

	This week	This season	Last season
Brought in sight	271	16,163	13,975
Receipts at U.S. Ports	224	11,112	8,291
EXPORTS FROM AMERICA:			
To Great Britain	47	2,097	1,820
To Continent	106	4,492	3,357
To Japan, Canada etc.	38	1,287	1,037
Total	191	7,786	6,214
World's Spinners Takings of American Cotton	368	1,803	14,924
DELIVERIES TO SPINNERS:			
Great Britain (All kinds)	78	1,922	2,114
VISIBLE SUPPLY:			
Stocks at American Ports		2,718	1,285
Stocks at American Interior Towns		1,164	1,806
Stocks in Great Britain and Continent		2,783	1,558
Total		66,665	4,649
Last week		6,766	4,830
Difference on week		—101	—181

STOCKS OF COTTON IN GREAT BRITAIN

All kinds	1,471	944
U.S.A. consumption for February	590	567
U.S.A. consumption for season	4,025	3,744
U.S.A. Mill Stocks	1,993	1,831

AMERICAN COTTON EXPORTED TO INDIA.

	This week	Last week
Exports of American Cotton to India	700	25,700
Total shipped so far this season	1,40,900	1,40,200

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW.

Bombay, Mar. 16.

Messrs. Devkaran Nemjee have issued the following weekly review:—

Our Silver market has this week witnesed a further fall of over Rs. 2. The decline is due to the contiiued htavy sales by China coupled with the decision of our Central Legislature in favour of an Exchange ratio of 1 sh. 6 d. The highest price for the 1st settlement touched during the week was Rs. 58-12-0 on the 9th instant and the lowest Rs. 57-0-0 on the 15th instant, the range being Rs. 1-12.

T. T. Shanghai on London is 11/8 lower than the last week. The highest rate for T. T. Shanghai on London was 2-6 1/8 on the 8th instant and the lowest 2-5 1/8 on the 15th instant.

The London price shows a drop of 0 11/16 d in comparison to the last week. The decline is due to China selling though India has continued to be a moderate buyer.

The New York Silver price is 54 1/4 cents i. e. 1 1/2 cents below last week. The highest rate was 55 7/8 cents on the 8th instant and the lowest 54 1/4 cents on the 15th instant.

The prices for Gold show a net decline of 4 1/2 annas on account of the hope that the Exchange ratio of 1 sh 4 d. may be preferred to 1 sh. 6d. having been frustrated in the Legislative Assembly. Yesterday's closing rates are Rs. 21-5-6 for ready Rs. 21-4-9 for the first settlement and Rs. 21-6-9 for the second settllement. The London price remains about unchanged at £ 4-4-10½.

Silver, after a fall of about Rs. 7 from the highest price touched recently, would not appear good for sales, but in our opinion constructive purchases in easy markets will ultimately prove profitable.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, March 16.

The northern disturbance has passed away eastwards after causing local falls of rain in the Northwest Frontier Province and of rain or snow in Kashmir. Its southern portion which lies this morning over the central parts of the country has given local rain in North Hyderabad and a few falls in the West Central Provinces and the Bombay Deccan.

Chief amounts are:—Parachinar three quarters of an inch; Drosh a half; and Akola and Aurangabad a quarter.

Forecast.—Dry weather generally.—A. P.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Associations.)

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

March, 16.

	Per lb	Rs.	a.	p.
KHADI:—				
Textile	„	0	11	6
Century	„	0	10	9
Jacob	„	0	11	0
E. D. Sassoon	„	0	11	0
Elphinstone	„	0	11	0
Apollo	„	0	11	0
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In;				
Standard Mill	Per lb	0	15	0
Century 91 1/2-92 1/2	„	0	15	0
Century 6404-8705	„	0	15	6
Hindustan Mill	„	0	15	0
Fazal (Mahal)	„	0	15	0
Phonexi	„	0	15	3
Pabaney (Phoolmala	„	0	15	0
Maneckji (Patangia)	„	0	15	0
Kalsmardan	„	0	14	9
Daud Sahib	„	0	15	0
LONG CLOTH(Light weight) No.5202/5303				
Rachael Mill	„	0	15	9
Hindustan Mill	„	0	15	0
David Mill	„	1	15	9
Apollo Mill	„	0	15	6
LONG CLOTHx Quality:—				
Swan Finlay	„	0	15	0
Gold Mohor	„	0	14	3
LONG CLOTH Stain Calender 34-42 In:—				
Textile (Hand)	per lb	0	14	6
Spring (Merchant)	„	0	14	6
Century (Bugle)	„	0	14	6
Apollo Payala)	„	0	14	3
Tata Mill (Darji)	„	0	14	6
Sakuntala	„	0	15	0
Sundari Brand	„	0	14	3
Globe	„	0	14	0
Rachael	„	0	14	0
Palkhi	„	0	14	6
Maher	„	0	15	0
LEPAD:—				
Spring	„	0	14	6
Textile	„	0	14	6
Century	„	0	14	6
Maher	„	0	14	3
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yeards:—				
Spring (Balance)	„	1	1	6
Jacob	„	1	0	0
Century	„	1	0	6
Mun Mill	„	1	0	6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—				
Spring (Balance)	„	1	0	6
Century	„	0	15	6
Jacob	„	0	15	0
Mun Mill	„	1	0	0
1386 Tata	„	2	15	0
CHECK GREY DRIL x lbs. 5:—				
Bombay Cotton	Per price	3	13	0
Jamshed	„	3	13	0
Century	„	4	4	0
Pearl Pabaney	„	4	1	0
Hindustan No. 962	„	4	6	0
BLACK CHECK				
5800 Sholapur	„	10	6	0
2020 Jacob	„	0	0	0
5800 Kurla	„	8	2	0
1325 Morarji	„	5	6	0
GABRUN No. 5154				
Pearl Pabaney	„	7	8	0
Hindustan	„	7	10	0
E. D. Rachael	„	6	8	0
SALITA:—				
Century	„	0	14	9
Textile	„	0	15	0
Spring (Merchant)	„	0	15	0
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—				
777 Kohinoor	Per price	2	5	0
777 Crescent	„	2	3	6
Apollo David	„	2	3	6
DUKDI Yards 12-13-15:—				
Kanta	per lb	1	2	0
reat	„	1	0	0
Phoenins	ci4,i			
Fd ix	„	1	2	0
Kohinoor	„	1	2	0
Tata	„	1	2	0
CHADAR Kori Calendar:—				
Hindustan	per lb	0	14	6
David	„	0	14	0
Mahel	„	0	14	0

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Mar. 16.

Ready Prices have improved by about 2 to 4 Annas per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has also ruled better by evidencing a rise of about 2 to 4d. per cwt.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 16/9 per cwt. F. B. H.

Transhipment, Rs. 11/10 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment March, Sh. 17/6 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment April, Sh. 17/9 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment July-Aug-Sept., Sh. 17/ per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment Octo-Nov-Dec., Sh. 17/2 per cwt. F. B. H.

Jamnagar C. I. F. Shipment March, Sh. 17/10 per cwt. F. B. H.

Jamnagar C. I. F. Shipment April, Sh. 18/- per cwt. F. B. H.

B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—

Ready, Rs. 16/15 per cwt.

Shipment, Feb-March, Sh. 17/6 per cwt. F. B. H.

Tone:—Steadier.

VICTORIA ROAD TRAGEDY

JURY FINDS DRIVER GUILTY OF RASH DRIVING

The Coroner concluded inquest on Tuesday touching the death of Anupabai, a beggar girl, who was crushed to death at Victoria Road, on the 9th instant, in a motor lorry accident under circumstances already reported in these columns.

The evidence showed that the deceased with her mother were sitting on the footpath at about 1-30 p.m on the 9th instant when a motor lorry No. 1067 driven by Sukha Nana collided against a bullock-cart which was also going in the same direction, and the impact was so great that the cart flew in the air about ten feet while the lorry uprooted a lamp post and crushed Anupabai on the spot. Her mother as well as the cart-driver were seriously injured, and were removed to the J. J. Hospital.

Deputy-Inspector McKelvie of the Byculla Police Station told the Court that on examination he found that the hand-brake of the motor lorry was completely out of adjustment, and the steering wheel was unworkable.

The Jury returned a verdict of death due to injury received under the motor lorry driven by the suspect Sukha Nana in a rash and negligent manner.

MR. SHORTT AGAIN.

SEVERELY WARNED BY THE COURT

Mr. Shortt, the manager of the Queen's Mansions Hotel, again figured as an accused person in the Court of Mr. Khairaz the 2nd Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court, when Sergeant Priestley charged him with rash and negligent driving on the 4th January last at 6-30 p.m. along the Hornby Villard.

Mr. Priestley told the court that the accused was flashing along at a furious speed on the day in question. Mr. Shortt pleaded guilty and in view of his three previous convictions, was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 75.

The Court warned the accused that his next appearance in Court on a similar charge would result in his losing his license for good.

MORE PROSECUTIONS.

Altogether 26 accused persons were placed on similar charges by Sergeant Priestley and Sergeant Watkins and as a result of strong representations made by the officers that the speed of the cars, driven by the accused, were dangerous to life. His Worship inflicted fines varying from Rs. 35 to Rs. 75.

JAPANESE STEWARD JAILED

FOR SMUGGLING COCAINE

Otakichi Iriye, the chief steward of s.s. "Indo Maru" was arrested by Inspector E. H. Hawes of the Customs Department on Tuesday while he was attempting to smuggle 11 ozs. of cocaine which was found tied round his stomach. The cabin of the accused was searched and 23 ozs. more of cocaine was found from it.

The collective value of the cocaine seized was Rs. 4,080. The accused was placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Wednesday and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300 or, in default to suffer a further rigorous imprisonment for three months.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST

MG. AGENT OF CO ARRESTED

Atmaram Ramnathan Bazaz (40), Managing Agent of the Tokyo and Shanghai Trading Company, Limited, of Karachi was arrested by Inspector H. Hirst of the Bombay C. I. D., on Tuesday afternoon, at Laising Building Lohar Chawl, and was placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Policy Court, on Wednesday morning.

Applying for Atmaram's remand into police custody for eight days so as to enable him to send Atmaram to Karachi under Police escort, Mr. Hirst stated that on February 24, Messrs. D. N. Rege and Co., solicitors, wrote to the Bombay police complaining of criminal breach of trust and cheating, on behalf of their client, one of the shareholder of the Company, of which Atmaram was the Managing Agent. At that time the accused was supposed to be in Karachi, but on March 12, a telegram was received from the Superintendent of Police, C. I. D. Sind, Karachi, asking for the arrest of the accused on the strength of some complaints filed against the accused in Karachi. The accused was accordingly arrested.

The Magistrate granted the remand.

ALLEGED SMUGGLING OF OPIUM

For being in illicit possession of 5 lbs. and 25 tolas of opium, valued at Rs. 1,250, Krishna Vithoo, a Hindu labourer was arrested by the Customs Department on Tuesday, while he was going along Haji Bunder Road, hiding the opium in a basket of vegetables. The accused was placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, and was remanded to Police custody for two days as inquiries in the case were incomplete.

London.—The War Office announces the appointment of Colonel A. C. Girdwood to command the troops in Ceylon.—Reuter.

London.—General Sir Walter Braithwaite has been appointed Aide-de-camp-General to King in succession to late Sir Walter Congreve.—Reuter.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Legislative Council, Town Hall, 1 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey 4-15 No fixture arranged. 5-30 p.m. C.C. Old Boys S.A. Jubbulpore vs. B.B. and C.I. "A"

FRIDAY March 18.

Bombay Legislative Council, Town Hall, 1 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey: 4-15 p.m. European Railway Institute, Jhansi vs. Times of India or St. Andrews: 5-30 N. W. Rly. Karachi, vs. B. B. R. A. or I. L. I. Bombay Gymkhana Ground.

Prize Distribution of David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Matunga, 5 p.m., H. E. the Governor presiding.

Banks closed: Holi (Hindu Holiday).

The s.s. "Razmak" with the English mails of March 3, due at 6 a.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The Outward P. and O. mail steamer "Ranchi" with the mails from London of the 10th instant arrived at Port Said at 1-30 a.m. on the 16th instant and left there at 5.30 a.m. the same day.

D. T. MOOLJE DISPENSARIES.

The total number of patients treated in the Damodher Thackersey Mooljee Charitable Dispensaries, two, at Ripon Road, and one, at Kalachowki Road, during the month of February, 1927 was 1,254 out of whom 1,037 were males and 217 were females including children.

B. P. I. WELFARE SOCIETY.

Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society, will be held at the St. Xavier's College, to-day (Thursday), at 6 p.m. Lady Wilson will preside.

FREE MEDICINE FOR ASTHMA.

Arrangements have been made to distribute the medicine for ashthma, etc., of the Mahantshri of Chitrakut this (Thursday) evening (i.e. Fagan Sud 15th) near the King's Circle at Matunga.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

The following programme will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Thursday) the 17th instant:—

(1) 5 to 6 p.m.—Gramophone records.

(2) 6-30 to 7-45 p.m.—Relay of the Thursday Popular Matiee from the Sir Cawasjee Jehangir Hall.

Call Sign 2 FV. Wavelength 387 metres.

ANDHERI TEMPLE ANNIVERSARY.

The Saraswati Bang at Jogeshwari, Bombay, was "en fete" on Saturday and Sunday on the occasion of the first Anniversary of the Rameshwar Temple. The young men of the locality staged the popular Marathi drama "Pralhad Jayant" on Sunday night successfully.

Sunday evening had a busy programme beginning with Kirtan and followed by the procession of the Image and prayers.

HOLI CELEBRATIONS AT PAREL.

The Dol Jatra (Holi Festival) will be celebrated under the auspices of Hari Sabha, Parel, Bombay at Noble House, tomorrow (Friday). Bengalees are invited to attend. Swami Viswanandji of Shree Rama Krishna Mission, Khar, will hold a discourse on Bhagavat Gita.

BAI BACHUBAI DISPENSARY.

At the Charitable Dispensary of the late Bai Bachubai wife of Kanji Cursondas, conducted by the Social Service League, Bombay, at Parel, the total number of patients treated during the month of February 1927 was 1,031. Out of which number 563 were woman and 468 children, 247 being boys and 221 girls. The average daily attendance of patients was 43.

HOCKEY.

AGA KHAN TOURNEY.

HARD HITTING AND GOALS GALORE.

Ajmer made their first appearance yesterday when they met and defeated the Bulsar Hockey Club, putting up the highest score in the tournament this season. The Bulsar team contained good material but obviously they had not practised together much. All their efforts lacked cohesion and faced by an experienced lot they invariably fizzled out at their very conception. The Ajmer team played splendid hockey, their forwards being especially good.

Ajmer:—Collie; M. Brown and O. Nelson

Bulsar Hockey Club ..... Nil.

Ajmer:—Collie; M. Brown and Nelson; Maxwell, Manning and Meaney, E. Brown, Borlean, Harbour, Nelson and Carey.

Bulsar.—Salole; Arnold and R. Mannas; Newbury, Hinton and Shorthand; S. Mannas Rosario, Henderson, Galvin and James.

Referees:—Messrs. Maloney and Woods.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

5-30 Christ Church Old Boys, Jubbulpore vs. B. B. and C. I. "A"

AN ENGLISH DAILY FOR HYDERABAD

Of the many evils resulting from the dual autocracy—that of the Ruler and the British Political Department—prevailing in Indian States is the absence of a free and independent Press. The sufferers are not merely the people of the States whose grievances often go unventilated, but also the rulers themselves who are not able, for lack of public support which an independent Press can give, to resist the encroachments of the British Political Department. We, therefore, welcome the formation of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Newspaper Company which proposes to meet a widespread public demand in the State for an English daily to be called the "Deccan Times."

WANTED A SPECIAL MEETING OF A.I.C.C.

AN APPEAL TO THE GEN. SECRETARY

SAKLATVALA'S DEPARTURE POSTPONED

We have received a copy of the following letter sent by Mr. Pendse to the General Secretary of the Congress.

The pronouncement in the press with regard to arbitrary cancellation of the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee, called on 22nd instant, sent a thrill of grief to us, who were interested in Comrade Saklatvala's scheme.

You are possibly aware, that, since his arrival in India, Comrade Saklatvala has been incessantly asking for the A.I.C.C. meeting and had declared from place to place his intention to lay down his scheme on the floor of that premier body. You cannot possibly overrid his right to demand such an audience; but that your arbitrary action in cancelling the meeting which was already called, sounds very strange and lies open to numerous reflections.

Should we take it, that you were not given proper intimation of Comrade Saklatvala's intentions or that you do not consider it worth while to give him such an opportunity? If that is your sense, let me tell you that you are hopelessly mistaken in your notion; Comrade Saklatvala's views are no more secret; they have been declared times without number, from house tops. Hence your anxiety to shut him out is absolutely futile.

You must also consider as to what would be the effect of your arbitrary and unwarranted action as this, on outside world! Will you for a moment recall to your memory the Brussels Conference and the distinct promise made by the British Leftists—the party to which Comrade Saklatvala has the honour to belong?

Please don't be a die-hard; remember well, that by shutting your own doors, you will not succeed in delaying the day break. you will thereby make yourself a laughing stock.

A telegraphic requisition, calling upon you to call a special meeting of the A.I.C.C., with a view to give Saklatvala a patient hearing is being forwarded to you from Bombay, and I hope similar requisitions will perhaps be laid down at your august doors, from different quarters also.

Kindly lend your best attention to that and in obedience to the same call very urgently, a special meeting of the A. I. C .C.,

I beg to enlighten you that Comrade Saklatvala, in anticipation of such a meeting has delayed his departure by a week, I therefore earnestly appeal to you not to disappoint him and us all who are interested in him.

SAKALATVALA AND A. I. C. C.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—It is one of the most deplorable incidents in the history of our Indian National Congress—that the meeting of the A. I. C. C. has been postponed "sine-die" on the lame excuse of Hindu-Muslem question, which to our disgrace still remains unsolved.

Mr. Saklatvala, who is keenly desirous of laying before the Congress his suggestions in the constitutional programme, would now soon be sailing for England.

The Secretary of The Alll-India Congress Committee and the President well-know that "Sak" has booked his passage for the 26th inst., and knowing this, to deprive the country of his valued assistance and advice in setting our house in order, is not only an insult to the great Communist M. P. but lack of our appreciation of his services—and is a sufficient commentary on the national need of a leader of his type who can pull us out of the mire of selfishness and teach us to value national interest above personal greed and glory, and show us the path to tread for our national struggles and emancipation ultimately.

May I request, Mr. Saklatvala through your much esteem-columns to postpone his visit by cancelling his passage already booked on the 26th inst., and await the meeting of the A. I. C. C. and lay before them his humble suggestions.

This is also an appeal to the Members of the A. I. C. C. to seriously think of taking advantage of Sak's presence if he accedes to the above request.

Trusting wiser counsels would prevail and save us from our selfishness, I am Yours etc.,

D. N. UKUM.

Bombay, March 16.

COMRADE "SAK" TO ADDRESS A. I. C. C. MEMBERS.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 16.

To persuade the National Congress to move along the labour line of political thought and to discuss some other questions of economic nature Mr. Saklatvala the Communist M.P. has at his request been invited to meet and confer with members of the Congress Party in the Assembly and Council of State and also such members of the All-India Congress Committee as will be present at Delhi next Sunday. The meeting which will take place at the Western Hotel New Delhi will be addressed by Mr. Saklatvala, after which in all probability informal discussion will follow.—A.P.

SUIT AGAINST MUMTAZ.

DAUGHTER'S CLAIM FOR GIFT DISMISSE

Judgment was delivered on Wednesday by Mr. Justice Mirza at the High Court in the suit filed against Mumtaz Begum by her infant daughter Sadut Begum claiming by way of a gift, Rs. 75,000, the balance of the legacy bequeathed to Mubtaz Begum by the late Mr. Bawla.

His Lordship held that the alleged gift was intended to come into effect after the death of Mumtaz Begum. The suit was therefore dismissed.

His Lordship said that the action was brought on behalf of Saadat Begum by her natural maternal grand-mother Wazir Begum against Mumtaz Begum, the mother, to recover from her the balance of the legacy of one lakh now in the hands of Rukhiabai, the mother of the late Mr. Abdul Kader Bawla whose natural daughter is the plaintiff. The plaintiff's case was that on August 10, 1925, the defendant made a gift to the plaintiff of the balance of the legacy of one lakh, which was due to her under the will of Mr. Bawla. The gift was alleged to have been made at the time when Mumtaz was undergoing an operation on her breast. But before chloroform was administered ,she was alleged to have made over the custody of her infant daughter to Wazir Begum, and at the same time also made over to her all the money that was due to her from the estate of Bawla.

EVIDENCE IN THE CASE.

His Lordship then discussed the evidence of various witnesses in the case. He said that the evidence of Capt. Thornton who was present at the operation suffered from certain infirmities. The deposition he had made before the court was not quite in conformity with the certificate he had given to Mahomedalli the husband of Wazir Begum. Capt. Thornton had not said in his certificate what he deposed in court, viz., that the defendant, while handing over the child to Wazir, also purported to make a gift of the amount of the legacy. This fact, his Lordship thought, detracted, to some extent, from the weight to be attached to his evidence. Since the date of the operation, Dr. Thornton had interviews with Mahomedalli, Dr. Sayani and possibly with Mrs. Emery, and this matter had been discussed by them. It was possible that owing to what he subsequently heard he might have brought himself to believe that he heard Dr. Sayani interpreting the defendant's words as meaning that she had made a gift to the plaintiff. It appeared to his Lordship that the reason why Capt. Thornton had refused to make a mention of the gift in the certificate was that he was not sure on the point.

MUMTAZ'S CERTIFICATE.

Turning to Mrs. Emery's evidence his Lordship said it was also very much to the same effect as that of Capt. Thornton, and suffered from the same infirmity In the certificate she had given to Mahomedalli she had stated that Mumtaz had asked her mother to take care of the baby, etc. In cross-examination, she explained the word "etc." as intended to include what she had said in her evidence regarding the alged gift.

In addition the witness appeared to take the cause of the plaintiff and showed an amount of enthusiasm which was inconsistent and to some extent partisan. The defendant had attained some notoriety through newspapers on the occasion of the Sessions trial in connection with the murder of Bawla. The tragic circumstances of Bawla's murder and the romance attached to his relations with the defendant who had been his mistress and previously the mistress of the late Maharajah of Indore as also the circumstance that the day prior to his death Bawla made a will leaving a legacy of one lakh to the defendant had been the talk of the press for some time. Mrs. Emery would naturally have some sympathy for the plaintiff (child) in her pdesent claim. The sympathy might possibly have made her believe that she heard certain things on August 10, 1926, in favour of the contentions advanced for the minor. The accuracy of her memory on that point could not be implicitly relied upon.

The evidence of Dr. Sayani, if true, would contradict the evidence of the other two witnesses. Before Dr. Sayani gave evidence in Court, he had signed a "proof" in which he stated that before the operation Mumtaz handed over the child to Wazir Begum asking her to keep the child, and saying that from that day Saadat was Wazir's child and that she should look after her. It was further stated by Dr. Sayani that Mumtaz said that she gave away to the minor all the monies which she was to receive from the estate of Bawla. Dr. Sayani also stated that he understood what Mumtaz said and that he explained to Capt. Thornton and Mrs. Emery what he had heard.

MR. SAYANI'S EVIDENCE.

Tht evidenee given in court by Dr. Sayani was in direct conflict with the "proof" he had signed. There was no mention in the proof that the defendant's handing over of the custody of the plaintiff to Wazir Begum was conditional to her death under the operation. The proof mentioned that the defendant had said that she was giving away to the plaintiff all the monies to be received from the estate of Bawla. Dr. Sayani was not prepared to make that statement in court. In his evidenee Dr. Sayani said: "I told Mahomedalli that the defendant had used no such words regarding the legacy of Bawla. I also told him that defendant had said if she died Wazir Begum was to take care of the child. Mahomedalli requested me not to say in my evidenee that defendant had said 'If I died.' In the first proof, I had inserted the words 'If I died.' Mahomedalli told me that it would make the docuhent lengthy, and that his lawyers did not like those words. He brought me another proof (omitting those words) and asked me to sign it. I signed it. The first copy was destroyed."

"The witness appears to be soft and vascillating in nature" observed his Lordship in commenting on Dr. Sayani's evidenee. "It is possible that in signing this proof he was imposed upon by Mahomedalli who seems to possess a stronger personality. I cannot rely upon Dr. Sayani's evidence."

Dr. Sayani gave another certificate on May 12, 1926. In that he writes that before he gave the chloroform, the defendant handed over the baby to Wazir Begum etc. There is no mentiou of the alleged gift in this certificate.

The relations between the defendant and her parents seem to be considerably strained on account of the defendant's marriage against the wishes of her parents. The course of conduct of the parties prior to the institution of this suit appears to be inconsistent with the case tiff.

now put forward on behalf of the plain-

After the alleged gift, the defendant continued to operate on the legacy from time to time. The correspondence prior to the suit is also inconsistent with the contentions advanced on behalf of the plaintiff. In all the letters and documents passed prior to the filing of the suit, there is no suggestion of the alleged gift.

HAT CONSTITUTES A SOLID GIFT.

As regards Mahomedalli, his Lordship said: Having regard to the family tension between the defendant and her parents, having regard to his antecedents and his demeanour in the witness-box, he does not inspire me with any confidence. I fail to see how the letter of Abdul Rehman (disclaiming all rights to the property of his wife Mumtaz Begum) dated March 18, 1926, and endorsed by Mumtaz, could be construed as meaning a confirmation by the defendant of the alleged gift.

To constitute a valid gift under the Mahomedan Law it was necessary that there must be an unequivocal declaration by the donor of his intention to give it, secondly there must be a delivery of possession from the donor to the donee, and thirdly the subject-matter of the gift must be defined.

On the first point his Lordship said the plaintiff had to prove that the defendant had unequivocally expressed an intention to give the property to the plaintiff. On this question, the evidence was conflicting and unsatisfactory. It was clear from the evidence that the defendant, rightly or wrongly, had an apprehension in her mind that the operation might end fatally. If she wanted to make a gift of the property, the gift under such circumstances would be regarded as not amounting to a gift.

His Lordship held that the plaintiff had failed to prove that there was an unequivocal expression of gift made in her favour by the defendant.

His Lordship then discussed the question whether delivery of possession was necessary from the donor to the donee, and said that the custody of the child having been given to Wazir Begum, and the natural mother being no longer the 'de facto' guardian of the child, it must follow that delivery of possession (of the property) should have been given to Wazir Begum to complete the gift. Wazir Begum was authorised by a power of attorney from Mumtaz Begum to recover the money from the administration of the Bawla estate. But before she could recover, the power of attorney was revoked. Had it been the intention that what happened on August 10, 1925, was a complete gift, one would expect to find, not a revokable, but an irrevokable power of attorney by the defendant in favour of Wazir. Moreover, the power of attorney made no mention of the gift, but is an ordinary revokable power of attorney authorizing Wazir to recover the legacy.

Referring to the third point mentioned above as to the necessary factors for a valid gift, his Lordship held that the subject matter of the suit was not well-defined.

The issues were answered as follows:—

Whether the defendant made a gift to the plaintiff of the balance of the money as alleged in the plaint?—No.

Whether the same was done according to Mahomedan Law?—No.

Whether there was a confirmation of the gift as mentioned in the plaint?—No.

The suit was, therefore, dismissed with costs.

"ARRESTED WITHOUT CAUSE."

EUROPEAN'S COMPLAINT.

SHADOWED BY POLICE FOR MANY MONTHS

F. C. Hatton, a middle aged European appeared before Mr. Junglewalla, the 6th Presidency Magistrate and preferred a complaint against one Bapaji Falton, a head constable of the railway police charging the latter with wrongful restraint and defamation and demanded satisfaction.

The complainant stated that on the 1st instant at about 9-15 p.m. he was arrested by the accused at the Byculla railway station on a charge of unlawfully escaping from jail custody. Mr. Hatton stated that he had never seen the inside of a prison in his life and had certificates testifying to creditable achievements by him in the Great War. He had been charged with extortion at Secunderabad, but had fought out his case successfully and had been acquitted. For the past 16 months he had been shadowed by the police for no rhyme or reason, he asserted. The action of the head constable in arresting him wrongfully had seriously lowered his character and credit and damaged his reputation. His Worship ordered notice to be issued against the head constable asking him to show cause why process should not be issued against him.

Strangely enough, the complainant mentioned that after his arrest, he was stabbed in the shoulder by a party alleged to be a lunatic.

ISSUING A FORGED CHEQUE.

ACCUSED SENTENCED'

Nassarwanjee Cooverjea Mistri who was arrested on charges of stealing two blank cheques and using as genuine a forged cheque purporting to have been drawn by one D. D. Madon, an imaginary person was placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Wednesday afternoon and was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisoment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200.

The prosecution story as related by Mr. H. B. Spencer, the Police Prosecutor who conducted the case was that one G. M. Lakhani called at the Bank of India on Saturday with cheque drawn in favour of the accused and signed as D. D. Madon. As the bank had no customer of that name Lakhani was detained and the accused was traced by the police as the man who had given the cheque to Lakhani. On inquiries, it transpired that the accused had stolen two cheques from the cheque book of Mr. J. D. Sukhia, a Small Causes Court pleader. The cheque in question was postdated and was given to Lakhani by the accused because the latter owed him Rs. 50.

The accused pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy.

The Magistrate senetnced him as above.

GOKAK MILLS, LTD.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The eighth annual general meeting of the Shareholders of the Gokak Mills Limited was held at the registered office of the Company, Home Street, Fort on Wednesday afternoon when the balance sheet of the Company as at December 31, 1926 and the Profit and Loss Account showing a clear profit of Rs. 5,72,920-3-7 were presented by the Management and were unanimously adopted. It was decided to pay a final dividend of Rs. 5 per share to shareholders. Rs. 2,00,000 were carried over to the Depreciation Account while Rs. 1,39,419-6-9 were carried forward to the next year's account. The staff were given a bonus of Rs. 14,000.

The meeting dispersed after electing directors and appointing auditors for the year.

SIR LALUBHAI NOMINATED TO COUNCIL

A Bombay Government Gazette extraordinary states the Governor has nominated Sir Lalubhai Samaldas Mehta, Kt., C.I.E., being a non-official, to be a member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay.

DR. DESHMUKH AS CONGRESS CANDIDATE.

The Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has adopted Dr. G. V. Deshmukh as the Congress candidate at the ensuing University bye-election for the Bombay Legislative Council, at its meeting held on Tuesday the 15th instant.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

MAY.

NEW YORK.

	Mar. 16.
Previous closing	13.82
To-day's opening	13.84
Difference	+.02
To-day's closing	13.96
Difference	+.14

LIVERPOOL.

	Mar. 16.
Previous closing rate	7.27
To-day's opening	7.35
Difference	+.08
To-day's closing	7.38
Difference	+.11

Broach, April May Rs. 295.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

Mar. 16.

Silver Ready Rs. 25-3-0.
One Anna Lower.
Silver forward Rs. 25-0-0.
2 Annas Lower.
Tone of Market.—China Sold.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

JUTES DEARER.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 16.

In the share market jutes opened the turn dearer than yesterday in response to a firm gunny market. Only a limited turnover resulted, there being little or no inclination to do serious business. In cottons Dunbar is marked down about 4 points. Coals were unchanged. Teas were unchanged. In industrials Burn and Co. ordinary are marked up otherwise the action shows little change. Government curities were firm. Following were the osing quotations:—

Government securities:—5 per cent. war an 1920|47 Rs. 101|12, 5 1|2 per cent. ar bonds 1920 Rs. 106|6, 6 per cent. bonds 927 101|2.

Cottons:—Dunbar ord. 209|8.

Jutes:—Alliance ord 522, Anckland ord. 310, Birla ord. 11|8, Budge Budge ord. 582, Cheviot 338, Clive 42|3, Craig 5|2, Dalhousie ord. 60, Fort Willian 410, Hooghly ord. 94|8, Howrah 49|8, Hukumchand ord. 15|3, Kamarhatty ord. 717|8, Kanknarrah ord. 555, Kelvin 899, Lansdowne 334, Lothian 551, Naihati 595, National 35|5, Presidency 9|10, Standard ord. 5|0

Coals:—Burrakur ord. 17.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Finance and Mining 6|12, Burn and Co. ord. 233|8, Indian Iron and Steel 10|8, Indian Standard Wagon ord. 23, Steel Products 7|7, B.I. Corporation ord. 4|10, Firpo Ltd. 9|12, Anglo Oriental Navigation ord. 22|12, New Savan Sugar 6|7, Dessai and Parbuttia Tea 352.—A. P.

ELECTION PETITION.

ALLEGED VITIATION BY CORRUPT PRACTICES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Mar. 15.

The election petition filed by one Mr. Narayan Laxman Agharkar, a voter of the Kolaba District Non-Muhammadan Rural Constituency, to get the election of the returned candidate, Mr. A. M. Athavne of Panvel, declared as invalid as being contrary to the rules and regulations promulgated by the Government for the elections of a member and as being vitiated by corrupt practices, came up for hearing on Saturday last before the Commissioners, Mr. G. C. Shannon, I.C.S., the District Judge of Thana, Mr. Ramdutt Desai, Pleader, High Court, and Mr. Limaye, Government Pleader Solapur.

Mr. Gosavi, the defeated candidate, who has been joined as a Respondent, has put in his written statement supporting the allegations made in the petition.

ALLEGATIONS DENIED.

Mr. Athavne has put in a lengthy written statement denying all the allegations made in the Petition as well as in the statement of Mr. Gosavi, and has made counter-allegations against the methods counter-allegations against the methods employed by the defeated candidate, Mr. Gosavi.

The date fixed for evidenee is 18th of April. Mr. Bhopatkar, pleader, Poona, assisted by Mr. Dharap, pleader, High Court appears for the Petitioner; Rao Bahadur Bhagwat, assisted by Mr. B. R. Damle, pleader, Thana, appears for Mr. Athavne.

Mr. Gosavi has been asked to engage some other pleader as Mr. Lele of Alibag, who appeared for him, will have to be examined as a witness.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION ELECTIONS.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 16.

Two sets of candidates put by the Bengal Congress and Election Board lent additional enthusiasm to polling that took place for the Calcutta Corporation. Election posters, one exhibiting the photo of Subash Bose behind prison bars with appeal to vote for the Congress candidates. Congress flags, motor-cars and taxis were much in evidence. Pollings in some stations were keenest. Out of a total of 75 elected seats ten candidates of the Election Board have been returned unopposed.—Free Press.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

(Established 27 Years.)

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ASPIRING Students of Commerce should therefore give all attention to the study of SPECIALISED COURSES such as BANK OFFICERS (C.A.I.B.) INSURANCE MANAGERS (A. CH. I. I.) COMPANY SECRETARIES (F.I.S.A.) and GENERAL COMMERCE COURSES (L.C.C.) for which there is an unlimited FIELD and SPECIALISED ACCOUNTANCY (G.D.A.) may, wherever desirable, be taken as an additional tacked in Course as that Profession is now getting overcrowded.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1927.

WANTED: AN ECONOMIC INQUIRY.

It is more than a year since the report of the Economic Enquiry Committee was published but no action has yet been taken on its recommendations. Last week the Government of India laid upon the table of the Legislative Assembly papers containing the opinions of the Provincial Governments on the subject. It may be recalled that the Committee had made two reports, one signed by the two Indian members and the other signed by Prof. Burnett Hurst. It is interesting to note that almost all the Provincial Governments have condemned the majority report and upheld the report of Prof. Burnett Hurst. There is nothing surprising in this attitude. But the remarkable thing is that all the Provincial Governments with rare unanimity have expressed their opinion to do nothing because they believe that no useful purpose will be served by carrying out even the minority recommendations, and that in any case they have no money to spend on such an enquiry. The mentality of the Government of Bengal is typical. They think that no statistics are required for the discovery of the main problems to be dealt with nor, if compiled, would they assist in suggesting a remedy. It should be noted that the Government are extremely unwilling to undertake such an enquiry because they know that the findings of such an investigation will be unpalatable and that the myth of the growing prosperty of the people of India will be exploded in no time. It is the recognition and appreciation of this fact which is responsible for the attitude of the Provinial Governments. But we are simply amazed to read the opinion of the Indian Merchants' Chamber of Bombay. They jeeringly remark: "On financial grounds primarily as well as on other grounds my Committee would ask Government not to go at present beyond strengthening the Statistical Department of the Central Government."

The necessity for an economic enquiry can never be exaggerated. No cost is too heavy, no labour is too much, and no difficulties are too great for undertaking and carrying out such an enquiry. It is impossible to undertake projects of development without adequate information. To prescribe a propr remedy we must diagnose the disease. Our national dividend should be ascertained. We admit that the task is laborious and heavy but it is not impossible. We must also try to ascertain how our national dividend is distributed. Without these investigations it is impossible to ascertain the taxable capacity of the people. All sweeping statements as regards the growing prosperity of the people are untrue unless they are substantiated by facts and figures. As yet we have no reliable figures of our national dividend and per capita income. We have no census of production. It is time we provided for a regular census of production, both agricultural and industrial. If the Central Government are not going to undertake such an enquiry, the reason is that they do not want to do so because they know that it will result in a seathing condemnation of the present system. But our local Legislature at least can insist upon the Government of Bombay undertaking this investigation for the Presidency.

It is a pity that wrong persons were appointed on the Committee. They had neither the equipment nor the ability to suggest a practical scheme. It is possible to carry out such an investigation in this Presidency without incurring great cost. So far as the villages are concerned the machinery is almost there, only it should be strengthened and supplemented. In cities and towns we have the Municipalities which can undertake this work. For industrial production it is possible to get accurate returns from the owners of the establishments. As regards other items—fishery, hand-weaving, etc.,—they can be ascertained through one or the other agency mentioned above. We arge the mebers of the Bombay Legislative Council to insist on Government's undertaking such an enquiry. There are experts and economists with sufficient equipment available in the Presidency, and there is no reason why some of them should not be appointed to carry on such an investigation through the various agencies suggested above. With a co-ordination of the existing agencies which may be strengthened and supplemented with the guidance and help of two or more expert economists this investigation can be carried out within a short time and without any heavy additional expenditure. We hope the members of the local Legislature will move in the matter promptly and effectively.

FUTILE PLATITUDES.

Exuberant expressions of loyalty, on the one side, and fatuous platitudes about the high mission of States, on the other, are generally heard at the brilliant banquets that are given to Viceroys and Governors by the Rulers of Indian States. The Maharajah of Benares regaled us the other day with his barefaced insistence on the preservation of mediaeval powers in the midst of a world that is rapidly changing on all sides. We are glad, however, that a sounder and healthier note was sounded by His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal—who has but recently succeeded his distinguished mother to the throne—when he proposed the toast of the Viceroy and Lady Irwin on Monday last. Following the precedent of the most progressive rulers, he showed deep concern for "the communal troubles which are such a distressing feature of the present day and of which one of the latest instances has occurred, alas, in an Indian State where such feelings till recently were unknown and where they can only have been created by deliberate propaganda." And he evinced even a keener and nobler appreciation of the political forces agitating the whole country when he boldly stated: "We too look forward to the day when India will become a self-governing country within the Empire" and added: "When self-government is granted, from being a jewel in the English Crown India will become a planet in the Imperial firmament." These are, indeed, noble words for a loyal ruler who yields to none in realising "the inestimable benefits which Great Britain has conferred on India." We, however, regret that His Highness does not recognise the equal rights of Indian politicians and publicists to criticise the doings of Indian States and to ventilate the rights and grievances of their subjects, and so he vainly complained of "misrepresentations and uninformed criticism directed against Indian States" and he resented it "the more because it comes from persons having no direct connection with the States." And, in conclusion, he not only insisted on the "sovereign status of the Princes of India" but also pleaded for "precautions to safeguard them and their subjects from all risk of attack upon their liberties." But did not His Excellency tell His Highness that the inhabitants of British India and the States were not only geographically interconnected but were also linked by "powerful affinities of race, religion, custom and tradition?" And if His Highness did sincerely desire self-government to be conferred on the people of India, does he imagine that the subjects of the States, who are already touched and enlivened by the new spirit of this democratic age, will be content with the archaic and autocratic system of personal rule?

The Viceroy's reply is specially interesting for his somewhat startling but welcome announcement regarding the possibility of Bhopal again coming under a woman's rule in the person of His Highness' daughter and about the general laws of inheritance governing Muslim States. For the rest we find the Viceroy contenting himself with uttering mere pompous platitudes on all vital questions. He preserved astute silence on the question of self-government referred to so eloquently by His Highness the Nawab. And though he airily talked about having set India on the path to self-government, he grievously failed to do his obvious duty of advising His Highness to liberalise his administration on democratic lines. He was obviously satisfied with leaving him to carry on his personal rule even though he desired him and other rulers to join in partnership with British India in bringing "their peculiar gifts to India's feet". All this is, indeed, moonshine and, from what His Excellency spoke about power being "entrusted to our hands for public benefit" we are left to conclude that the partnership contemplated by him is not to be cemented between the free people of British India and the States but between the arbitrary and irresponsible autocrats of both. The suspicion of this danger which has been very clearly brought out of late has been further strengthened by these post-prandial utterances and should therefore stiffen the determination of all the people of India—whether resident in British India or in the States—to wage a common fight for the early establishment of self-government in this country.

THE CORPORATION PRESIDENTSHIP.

We were not surprised to read a characteristically propagandst article in a recent issue of the "Evening News" on the subject of the forthcoming election for the presidentship of the Bombay Muncipal Corporation. It was in keeping with the policy of the paper and the taste characteristic of it. It is, however, not difficult to guess the source of its inspiration. It is an attempt to bolster up the weak candidature of Dr. Batliwalla at the expense of his more formidable rivals, Messrs. Petit and Boman-Behram. Ever since the entry of Mr. Petit in the contest the supporters of the fourth candidate, Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy found, to their great sorrow, that he had very little chance of success; and the appeal made in the "Evening News" to Mr. Byramji to withdraw, is very pathetic indeed! The "Evening News" has reason to demand Mr. Byramji's withdrawal but its claim to dispose of the candidatures of Mr. Byramji's rivals, in the pontifical manner in which it has done is preposterous. In particular, the wholly unsuccessful attempt to sling mud at Mr. Boman-Behram is reprehensible; but we have no doubt that he will know how to defend himself. Mr. Petit's candidature has been unceremoniously dismissed with a sentence; and there lies not only the real strength of Mr. Petit but also the key to the real purpose of the article. The "Evening News" knows very well that what slender chances of success Mr. Byramji had, have now been shattered by the entry of Mr. Petit. It cannot be similarly unknown to the "Evening News" that even after Mr. Byramji's withdrawal, which it is anxious to bring about as a strategic move, Dr. Batliwalla will not have much chance unless some such propaganda as is now initiated by it is carried on. All the relevant facts relating to the four candidates are well-known to the members of the Corporation as well as the public. All of them have been members of the Corporation for several years, with Mr. Petit and Dr. Batliwalla leading the race, the former having a long and useful record of municipal service extending over twenty-five years and the latter one of over twenty-five years. The other two candidates have each a comparatively shorter record of about ten years or so to their credit. The public career of all the the candidates is also known to the members of the Corporation, Mr. Petit easily leading the way and Dr. Batliwalla following him, miles away. It is unfortunate that in the zeal to support a favourite candidate of a particular creed against the others, undesirable methods should have been employd. But we are sure the members of the Corporation will see through this game and assess the propaganda at its proper value.

A VERY NECESSARY REMINDER.

The token motion for reduction in the Police grant in the U.P. Council in order to ask the Government that they should direct their C.I.D. to do its proper business, the detection of crime, instead of making itself a general nuisance by wasting time in shadowing political workers, was a very necessary reminder to an administration which has become notorious for the liberties it allows to its police force to step beyond its proper duties. Mr. Dodd, the Inspector-General of Police in U. P., has recently issued a report on the Police work of the Provinces which is couched in such irresponsible language that he had to express regret for his exuberance of style and unfounded allegations against political workers in that report when the subject came up for discussion in the U.P. Council. Mr. Chintamani's complaint that the Provinces did not get their full value for all that they spent on their police force appears justified. It is a pity the Deputy President of the U.P. Council got tired of the valuable figures with which Mr. Chintamani was supporting his arguments. Patience is a virtue which must be imperatively practised by those who wish to occupy with success the presidential chair of a legislative body.

ARE INDIAN PRINCES PROGRESSIVE?

(BY G. R. ABHYANKAR.)

III

Prof. Williams has been complaining that the Government of India have been assuming authority and trespassing on the vested rights of Indian States in an unfair manner. "Partly by forced interpretation of treaties, partly by steady encroachment of political practice, partly by taking advantage of the inevitable weakness of the minority administration the Government of India have in many important directions whittled away rights that on a rational interpretation of the treaties should remain indefeasibly vested in the states." This is a serious indictment and coming as it does from an ex-official of the Government of India it deserves urgent consideration. The Government no doubt will see that these allegations are refuted. If, however, Prof. Williams had referred to specific instances the general public would have been in a position to appreciate better the gravity of these charges.

PRESENT "POLITICAL PRACTICE."

There is, however, one thing which is necessary to note and which even the Princes cannot deny. The treaties have been obsolete. The times and circumstances under which they were made have altered beyond recognition. The Government of India have been dealing with the Princes and have been elevating them in their "izzat" and honour, setting aside strict treaty obligations. Indian Princes now freely mix and carry on communications with one another which they were not permitted to do under the treaties. They hold meetings and discuss political questions for the advancement of their own interest. This is not permissible according to the strict language of the treaties. They are freely moving in foreign countries and doing things which would never have been tolerated if orthodox views of political practice had still prevailed. They are being invited to advise the Viceroy. The Chamber of Princes cannot be justified on any reading of the treaties. The invitation to the League of Nations and to the Imperial War Cabinet cannot be reasonably deduced from the terms of any treaties. Personal exemptions from custom duties, claims of international status are now urged, but they are not warranted by the treaties. Increase of powers of the Indians princes for admission to the Chamber of Princes are not covered by the spirit of the treaties. The Government of India have been showing all these considerations and relaxing political practice in favour of the Indian Princes during recent times. What claim have the Indian Princes, rigidly taking their stand on the treaties, to enjoy these privileges? Will any apologist of these Princes explain this? If treaties are to be ignored in advancing the "izzat," honour and privileges of the Indian Princes why should they feel chagrin, if this greatness imposes some obligation on them?

IS THERE A RIGHT TO MISRULE?

The British Government have guaranteed protection to the Princes on one condition, namely that they secure good Government to their subjects. Now if the British Government enjoin upon these Indian Princes to maintain good Government according to the accepted connotation of this word, why should the Princes resent it? The cry against interference in internal affairs baldly stated simply means this: the Princes want to behave in a most autocratic manner. If their subjects complain, if misrule becomes long-continued and gross, they do not want the British Government to interfere. If the subjects of a state threaten to resort to their time-honoured remedy of assassination or overthrow, its despotic Ruler wants the British Government to protect him with all its mighty strength against his subjects. This is the plain meaning of the cry of interference of the Paramount Power. Now can this be justified on any rational basis. If the British Government protect an Indian Prince in his divine right to misrule, the conduct of Government would be open to serious blame. Lord Northbrook once expressed this in an unequivocal manner. The subjects would be extremely glad if the Paramount Power did not interfere in any conflicts between a Prince and his subjects. The subjects will square their accounts with such a Prince in no time. The experience at Tonk is very instructive. Will Prof. Williams advocate strict non-interference in a fight which is purely between a Prince and his subjects? Prof. Williams has obliquely insinuated against the interference of the Paramount Power in some States in recent years. If instead of complaining about the policy of the Paramount Power as a trustee for the welfare of 70 millions of his Majesty's Indian fellow-subjects, Prof. Williams had advised the Indian Princes to improve their administrations and to follow the noble example of the English Crown, he would have done a great service to the autocracy whose merits he has been extolling in an unqualified manner. Better things were undoubtedly expected from a person of Prof. Williams' antecedents.

(To Be Continued)

CAN EXPLOITATION BE PREVENTED?

SUPPORT INDIAN BANKS & INSURANCE COMPANIES.

(CONTRIBUTED).

"The Empire is Commerce. It was created by commerce, it is founded on commerce and it could not exist a day without commerce. For this reason among others, I would never lose the hold which we now have over our great Indian Dependency, by far the greatest and most valuable of all the customers we have or ever shall have in this country."

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN.

"You cannot have prosperity without power. This country must remain a great power or she will become a poor country."

LORD MILNER.

Although both these statesmen are no longer living, their warnings are every day being translated into action by their successors. But what interests us most is not that exploitation of India is going on—for that is an admitted fact and requires no demonstration—but how much of that exploitation can be prevented by our own people. It has become more or less a habit with many of our politicians to accuse Government of exploiting India for the interests of Great Britain. In a general statement like that, there is considerable truth, but if one seriously ponders over the situation, can it be said that our own consciences are clear in this regard? What I mean is, whether we have done our very best to keep in the country a considerable sum of money which can, must and ought to be kept in the country itself because it belongs to the people of India. I take only two instances—Banking and Insurance. I should like to know how many of our large merchants and millowners are utilising the services of our Indian Banks in their daily transactions. I do not think a great many of them do, although their dealings may be running into several crores. In the same way, may I ask in all earnestness, how many of them place their insurances with Indian Insurance Companies? It does not require much imagination to perceive the fact that moneys paid in the shape of premium to companies not indigenous to India is an erploitation, the prevention of which entirely rests with our own people. Indian Insurance Companies are still in their infancy and require all the patronage which our people can give to them.

LET BOMBAY SET THE EXAMPLE.

Most of the Indian Insurance Companies and Banks are situated in Bombay. Bombay, of all cities in India, is the one place which can set an example to the rest of India by showing in a most tangible form that its citizens will never be a party to any exploitation by foreign concerns, but that they will give all their support to Indian National concerns. It has been the experience of the writer when interviewing business men in India, who have large insurances to place, that the invariable reply has been that "the connection with "so and so" Company dates back umpteen years and so it is difficult to cut off such a pleasant remembrance, but gradually we will see what we can do". How long is this attitude on the part of our businessmen and property-owners going to continue? Any young institution before it can grow into manhood has to be nourished and protected. It cannot be said that our people do not understand this, but I ask, in all seriousness, should this sentiment for foreign firms stand in the way of our people doing their duty to their own national concerns? Read the history of any foreign country in the world and look at the development of their financial and credit institutions. They did not become the power they are to-day without the help they got from their 'own people'. Every pie that is handed over to a foreign company by Indian business men is a preventible exploitation. What is the earthly use of crying that our country is being exploited when we, of our own free will, contribute the money without so much even as a thought? The time has now come when business men should seriously consider whether this sort of thing is to continue, or whether reform, which is entirely in the hands of our own people, is to be immediately effected, so that it may be said that so far as it was possible within our power to do so, we prevented exploitation at least to some extent. A thought like this will give a

(Continued on page 11.)

Notes of the Day.

Grossly Unfair.

The Legislatures, both Central and Provincial, should have far more time allowed to them for the discussion of demands for grants. It is the experience of non-official elected members in every Legislature that the time at their disposal is so short for this valuable purpose of securing cuts in expenditure or raising important issues of policy by means of "token" reductions that on the last day with the fall of the guillotine on crores are voted away in a few minutes. Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas criticised in a spirited speech this grossly unfair arrangement of allowing far too short a time for discussion of grants when he supported Pandit Kunzru's motion in the Assembly for reduction in Army expenditure and pointed out how out of a total 32 crores coming up for being voted, discussion could take place only for grants totalling 12 crores. The fall of the guillotine at 5 o'clock on Tuesday meant that the Assembly had to vote away 20 crores without discussion and subjects like the extravagant expenditure on New Delhi and the new item of a grant for the "Indian" Navy remained uncriticised. All that the Assembly can under this unfair arrangement achieve is to take up for thorough discussion a few unpopular grants and endeavour to reject them. But considering that in the matter of the Army estimates, it is only asked to vote for one per cent. of the total expenditure, its refusal hardly affects the Government.

A Hollow Cry.

The Legislative Assembly did the only thing possible in the circumstances when the Army estimates, or rather that insignificant portion of those estimates which has graciously been allowed to be votable, came up for its approval. It rejected the whole grant asked for and thus gave expression to the deep resentment the country feels at the contemptuous manner in which it has been treated by the Government in allowing Indian troops to be sent out to China and in the matter of Indianisation of the Army, as well as in regard to the question of reduction in Army expenditure. The Commander-in-Chief contends that retrenchment has already reached its limit, and that "not a single man or a single rupee can be taken off." Sir Basil Blackett in his speech in reply to Diwan Chaman Lal's motion for the omission of the whole Army grant made a valuable admission when he said that he did not accept that reduction in expenditure was no longer possible. He did not wish, he said, "to express publicly their disagreement" with this idea that the extreme limit of reduction had been reached, but what he has admitted is enough to show how hollow is the cry that not even the Incheape Committee's modest recommendations can be safely carried out.

Five Crores in Thirty Minutes.

In the Bombay Legislative Council the unfair arrangement by which Government can secure large sums of money without the grants for them having the least chance of being discussed by that body was responsible for five crores being voted away in the short period of thirty minutes on Tuesday evening. It may be that in some cases individual members in their anxiety to take what they consider a bird's eye view of the budget proposals make rambling speeches and thus lose valuable time which can be better utilised for discussing in greater detail other grants, but not all the efforts of the various party groups to pool together their debating energies and concentrate attention on a few items for the reduction of which they make a combined attempt can help the situation, because the time allowed for the whole budget discussion is ridiculously inadequate. Either the budget session should be longer or there should be an additional session of the Legislature immediately after the budget session at which the sole business should be the discussion of non-official resolutions and private bills.

A Welcome Proposal.

The Bombay Legislative Council has allowed both Mr. R. G. Pradhan and Rao Bahadur Kale to introduce their bills to amend the President's Salary Act of 1924. The member from Satara wishes that the President should be paid only for so long as he is doing work full time. Mr. Pradhan wants to reduce his salary to the amount allowed to the Presidents of the U. P. and Madras Councils. These gentlemen can get along with Rs. 2,000 a month, and the member from Nasik who has long had his eye on the salary which the Bombay Legislative Council pays to its Presidents is repeating his effort this time again to curb the generosity of his colleagues in this direction. Last time he attempted this worthy task his proposal was held over for want of time. It is a welcome move and ought to succeed this time at least though we think that the cut proposed is rather excessive When the Legislative Council is anxious for retrenchment, why should it exclude the salary of its President from the pruning knife?

AMENDMENTS TO CURRENCY BILL LOST.

DEMONETISATION OF SOVEREIGN CONDEMNED

SIR. P. THAKURDAS ON FINANCE MEMBER'S COMPROMISE.

Discussion in the Assembly on Monday mainly centred round the amendments of Messrs. Kelker and Vidyasagar Pandya to the currency bill.

Sir Basil Blackett opposed both the amendments on the plea that they could be discussed more fully when the Reserve Bank Bill would come up for discussion. Eventually the amendments were lost by 60 votes against 55.

MOTION TO DELETE CLAUSE 2.

NEW DELHI, Mar 16.

At question-time in the Assembly to-day, in reply to Sardar Gulab Singh, it was stated that as at present advised, Government are not contemplating the early creation of separate establishment for the Legislative Assembly. The amount of extra expenditure involved would depend, in part, on the extent and method of the separation of the Assembly staff, from the staff of the Legislative Department.

In reply to another member's question, regarding the separation of judicial and executive functions, it was stated that the proposals have been received from the Governments of Bengal, Madras, United Provinces, Behar and Orissa and that they are being examined by the Government of India.

The House met to-day with a thin attendance both in the galleries and in the hall to resume discussion on the Ratio Bill. To-day's discussion centres round the amendments to introduce Gold Standard and to retain the sovereign as legal tender.

At question-time much banter was indulged in over the question relating to the provision of facilities in the Council House. Mr. Kabbiruddin Ahmed sent the House into roars of laughter by describing the Council House as the property of a sole proprietor, the Honourable the President. Sir B. N. Mitra was heckled over the question of defective construction and repeated references were made to the falling of the brick from the Council roof yesterday.

"A MATTER OF OPINION."

Replying to an interjection by Mr. B. Das, Sir B. N. Mitra said it was a matter of opinion. Sir Hari Singh Gour asked if the falling of the brick also was a matter of opinion and the House laughed. Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar added to the wit of the occasion by asking whether it was due to the sounds in the House that a sound brick failed and fell. Sir B. N. Mitra said the Chief Engineer would inspect the building and take necessary steps.

In regard to the questions on the subject of inconvenience to the members of the House in regard to accommodation the President suggested the formation of a House Committee, and requested the members to meet him for this purpose.

MR. V. PANDYA'S AMENDMENT MOTION.

TRIBUTE TO SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 16.

Question-time over, Sir Basil Blackett moved that the Assembly do proceed to the election of the Standing Finance Committee for the financial year 1927-28, not exceeding fourteen in number, to which will be added a member to be nominated by the Governor-General, and the member so nominated will be the Chairman of the Committee. The motion was adopted and the President announced that nomination will be received on Saturday, March 19, and the election will take place on Wednesday March 23.

Discussion was then resumed on clause 2 of the Currency Bill. The House has before it the amendment of Mr. N. C. Kelkar asking for the addition of a new clause regarding gold mohurs. Mr. Vidyasagar Pandya moved another amendment that after clause 1 of the Bill the following new clause be inserted:

THE AMENDED CLAUSE.

(1) In the Indian Coinage Act, 1906 after Section 3 the following new section be inserted and the subsequent sections be renumbered accordingly. Following gold coins shall be coined at the mint for issue under the authority of the Governor-General-in-Council, namely (a) Gold mohur to be called sirkar mohurs, (b) half mohur. (2) Standard weight of sirkar mohur shall be 123.27447 grains (troy) and its standard fineness shall be as follows, namely 11.12th of 113.0016 grains of fine gold and one-twelfth or 10.27317 grains of alloy. (3) other coins shall be of proportionate weight of the same fineness, provided that in the making of gold coins a remedy shall be allowed of the amount not exceeding the following, namely sirkar mohur half mohur remedy in which five-thousandths remedy in fineness two thousandths. (4) The Governor-General-in-Council may by notification in the Gazette of India (a) direct the coining and issuing of all coins referred to in this section and (b) determine the demensions of and design for such gold coins. (5) Provisions regarding diminished defaced and counterfeit coins referred to and contained in any of the sections number 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, for silver or nickel coins shall apply in the same way to sirkar gold mohurs and to the same extent as applicable to coins referred to in those several and respective sections. (6) Any person who tenders at any time to the Governor-General-in-Council at the officer of the master of the mint or at the Imperial Bank of India at their head offices at Madras, Bombay and Calcutta or at any other place notified in this behalf by the Governor-General-in-Council in the "Gazette or India" fine gold and seignorage to cover minting charges according to a scale to be notified in the Government Gazette shall be entitled to receive: sirkar mohurs or half mohurs proportionate to gold tendered at the rate of 113.0016 grains of fine gold per mohur and at the rate of 56.5008 grains of fine gold per half mohur respectively. (7) Sirkar mohur and half mohur shall be legal tender in payment or on account provided that the coin, (a) has not lost in weight so as to be more than .05 per cent below standard weight and (b) has not been defaced. Silver rupees specified in section 4 shall be legal tender in payment or on account for any sum not exceeding one-hundred rupees at the rate of one-fiftieth of sirkar mohur: provided that the above shall not come into operation until such date as the Governor-General-in-Council may by a notification in the "Gazette of India" call in with effect from such date as may be specified in the notification any silver coin of whatever date or denomination referred to in any of the section 12 or the sub-section (a) and (b) of section 15 (1) of the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, including rupee and half rupee referred to in the sub-section (1) of section 12 and on and from date so specified such coin shall cease to be legal tender save at a Government Currency Office: provided that such date shall be later than July 1, 1935: provided also that such coin shall continue to be a legal tender also at Government treasuries until the expiring of such further period not less than 24 months as the Governor-General-in-Council may fix by notification."

TRIBUTE TO SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS.

In moving his amendment, Mr. Vidyasagar Pandya first referred to the nature of the composition of the Currency Commission and said that a better report could not be expected of a packed Commission, but for Sir Purshottamdas some of the errors would not have come to light and Government would have regretted. Sir Purshottamdas had rendered yeoman service to the country and India could not be sufficiently grateful to him for his bold stand. Mr. Pandya also stated that it was folly on the part of Government not to have published the evidence of all witnesses, several of whom had recommended Gold Standard Coinage and Gold Currency. The Commission had made recommendations to suit only European interests. He regretted that on account of the ratio question Gold Standard and Gold Currency question has been given less prominence. He thought that the Finance Member should have attached more importance to this question than to the ratio question. Mr. Pandya then elaborated on the revisions of his amendments.

Mr. Prakasam supported the amendment of Mr. Kelkar and of Mr. Vidyasagar Pandya. He said if those amendments were not incorporated in the Ratio Bill they would be debarred from the discussion on the Reserve Bank Bill.

Sir Basil Blackett said it was the intention of Government to give full opportunity to the House to discuss these questions on the other Bill.

Mr. Sesha Iyengar supported Mr. Kelkar's amendment but not of Mr. Pandya's.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya addressed the House at length in support of both the amendments.

Pandit Malaviya had not concluded when the House adjourned for lunch.—Free Press.

PROCEEDINGS AFTER LUNCH

SIR BASIL OPPOSES AMENDMENT.

When the Legislative Assembly assembled after lunch Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya resumed his speech. He regretted that while several witnesses who could speak with authority impressed upon the Currency Commission the necessity for Gold Standard, Government had not taken it up. The Indian Currency League of Bombay and even successive Finance Members had expressed themselves in favour of Gold Standard and Gold Currency. He hoped that in view of the strong opision in the country, Government would meet the wishes of the House as expressed in the amendments.

SIR BASIL OPPOSES AMENDMENTS.

Sir Basil Blackett, opposing the amendments, said they could be discussed more

(Continued on next page.)

DANGERS OF COMMUNAL ELECTORATES.

SIR SANKARAN'S RESOLUTION.

"BOLSHEVISM PREFERABLE TO COMMUNALISM."

NEW DELHI, Mar. 16.

After a week's recess, the Council of State held an important sitting to-day with a non-official resolution and amendments to it of a contentious character on the agenda paper.

Sir Sankaran Nair moved a resolution recommending to the Government that the number of members of the Legislative Councils in India should not be increased, that their constitution should be in no way modified, that no additional powers should be conferred on them expressly or by implication, and that no further step towards responsible Government should be taken until the Muhammadans agreed to dispense with the election of members to those Councils by separate electorates, composed only of Hindu or Muhammadans.

DANGER OF COMMUNALISM.

After stating that the joint authors of the Montford Report had accepted the Lucknow Pact, Sir Sankaran Nair, proceeded to read the Muslim League's resolutions, which, while in favour of the establishment of responsible Government, demanded separate representation through communal electorates. Under such a scheme, in his opinion, there could be no willing and effective co-operation between the two communities, and it was dangerous to encourage citizens to think that they belonged to a smaller unit and not to the national whole.

Without expressing his own views, Sir Sankaran read out extracts from the speech of a president of the Muslim League who had confessed that Indian Mussalmans found themselves more at home with the Arabians, Afghans, Turks, etc., than in their own motherland. Racial feelings, proceeded Sir Sankaran, had already been intensified, and unless both the communities came to an understanding in that respect, it was no use extending the reforms any further.

Continuing, he averred that even Bolshevism was preferable to the mental and moral danger arising out of communal electorates. He was not one of those who believed that if the British once got out of India, they (Indians) would be able to settle their differences between themselves.

EFFECT OF RESOLUTION.

The Home Member said that the authors of the Montford Report clearly recognised that separate representation would perpetuate class division, and stereotype existing relations, but they were convinced that the present system must be maintained until conditions altered, even at the price of slower progress towards the realisation of common citizenship. The same was the view of the Franchise Committee.

The situation demanded a measure of mutual toleration, and until that stage was reached, any substantial modification of the existing system would largely depend upon the consent of all communities. The Government, said the Home Member, were firmly convinced that the relations between the Hindus and Mahomedans would have been more bitter than what they were now, if they had attempted to force on the people in 1919 the reforms without some form of communal representation. Of course, so long as the British Government was in India, they would see that the two communities did not break their heads, but let the western conception of the relations between the majority and the minority be developed. Whatever the result of the debate he hoped that it would proceed in such a manner as to leave some room for further progress on the path of the reforms.

AN IDEAL END.

Mr. Shurawardy moving his amendment favouring the institution of separate electorates without reducing a majority into a minority or even to equality, deplored that Sir Sankaran Nair, with his quarter of a century's distinguished public life behind him, should have brought forward such a resolutions. The Mussalmans were in a minority, and the educational facilities afforded them were not many. Sir Sankaran was mistaken if he thought that Muslims were opposed to further extension of the constitutional reforms. On behalf of the people of Bengal, he would ask Parliament to great reorms, but he was bound to say that, consistent with their position in the country, they could not agree to Sir Sankaran's motion. To his mind, a joint electorate was the ideal end in view (cheers), but in the meanwhile mass psychology had to be changed.

Mr. V. Ramadas Pantulu, on behalf of the Congress Party, said that the Congress stood for national unity, on a footing of inter-communal harmony, and was, therefore, opposed to sectional or communal ideals.

Sir Alexander Muddiman agree that, for constitutional advance, there must be a sound electorate. This question would, at no very distant date, come up for examination at the hands of the Statutory Commission. The Council had done a distinct service, for, the various speakers had formulated their views in a way which would doubtless, require the careful consideration of the Commission. He, therefore, advised the movers of the various propositions to withdraw them.

All amendments having been lost without his resolution.—A.P.

SIR CHIMANLAL'S NEW ENTERPRISE.

ASSISTING BRITISH FILM INDUSTRY.

EMPIRE-WIDE ORGANISATION

LONDON, March 15.

It is announced that a million sterling Empire-wide organisation has been established to produce British films on a grand scale. Leading authors, producers, actors and artists associated with the project include Messrs. Galsworthy, Arnold Bennett, Mr. Eden Phillpotts, Sr. Hall Caine, Sir A. Conan Doyle, Mr. Gerald Du Maurier, Miss Sybil Thorndike, Miss Phyllis Neilson Terry, Mr. Frank Brangwyn, Dancer Karsavina, Musician Isidore De Lara and Sir Charles Oman. The organisation to be entitled the "British Incorporated Pictures Limited" has secured five years' option on the film rights of stories by fourteen of the best known British authors. The ultimate aim is to establish a British Hollywood with affiliated producing companies which will operate in Canada, Australia, South Africa and India.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay is organising the establishment of an Indian affiliated company.

Negotiations are proceeding for the early establishment of a South African Company. —Reuter.

DEBT FUNDING AGREEMENT

REMITTANCES FROM FRANCE AND ITALY

LONDON, Mar. 15.

Mr. Churchill who is wrestling wtih the problem of funding over 800 millions sterling for the Budget which will be presented on 11th April, had a windfall of four millions sterling to-day comprising two millions sterling from France, and another two millions from Italy under the funding Agreements.—Reuter.

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

FRESH INVITATION TO FRANCE.

LONDON, Mar. 15.

Paris.—Further effort to persuade France to participate in President Coolidge's Disarmament Conference is being made by the United States Government who have handed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs a Note replying to France's objections. The Note concludes by inviting France to be represented in some way at the proposed Conference. It intimates that each participating power could come with the programme which seemed fit to it, and points out that the Conference, so far from injuring, can only help the League of Nations which is at present considering disarmament problems.—Reuter.

GERMAN DELEGATION AT GENEVA

CABINET'S APPROVAL OF ATTITUED

LONDON, Mar. 15.

Berlin.—The rumours that the Nationalist Ministers intended to demand Dr. Stresemann's resignation have been effectively quashed by the action of the Cabinet which, after hearing the statement of the Foreign Minister, unanimously approved the attitude of the German delegation at Geneva. Reuter.

RETROCESSION OF EUPEN AND MALMEDY.

GERMANY'S HOPES DASHED TO GROUND.

LONDON, MAR. 15.

Germany's hopes of recovering cantons of Eupen and Malmedy ceded to Belgium under the Peace Treaty, have been sounded the death knell by the declaration of the Belgian Prime Minister, M. Jaspar, in the Chamber at Brussels that these cantons would always remain Belgian. He added that this conformed to the decision of the League of Nations, while the Locarno Agreement which had been voluntarily signed by Germany decided for ever the line of Belgium's Eastern Frontier.—Reuter's Special.

MARCH TOWARDS HANKOW.

CHANG'S TROOPS CAPTURE CHENGCHOW.

LONDON, March 16.

Peking.—Chang-Tso-Lin's troops claim to have captured Chengchow preparatory to their marching against Hankow. Simultaneously the Cantonese are seriously threatening Nanking with a view to cutting off railway from Peking. Arrangements have been made to evacuate women and children from Nanking.—Reuter.

NEW GOVERNOR OF MALTA.

LONDON, March 16.

Malta.—Lieutenant General Sir John Dugane, General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, British Army of Rhine, has been appointed Governor of Malta in succession to Sir Walter Congreve, deceased.—Reuter.

AFGHAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

A LONDON RECEPTION.

LONDON, March 15.

The Afghan Minister held a reception to celebrate the aniversary of independence of Afghanistan at the Legation which was attended by a large number or members of the diplomatic corps. Reuter.

A CROP OF AMENDNENTS.

DISCUSSION ON LAND REVENUE ASSESSMENT.

PLEA FOR EQUALISATION AND PERMANENT SETTLEMENT.

Wednesday saw the introduction of many private bills, including two for retrenching the salary of the President.

Discussion centred round the Rao Bahadur Kale's resolution regarding the recommendations of the Land Revenue Assessment Committee. There were a crop of amendments to the resolution. This gave an opportunity for raising a general discussion on the land revenue assessment policy of the Government.

AXE ON PRESIDENT'S SALARY.

At Wednesday's sitting of the Bombay Legislative Council, the first half of the day was devoted to the introduction of private bills and the second half to the discussion of private resolutions. The feature of the day was that Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, a nominated member, was duly sworn in. It has transpired that Sir Lallubhai has been nominated to the Council in connection with Rao Bahadur Kale's resolution, regarding the recommendations of the Land Revenue Assessment Committee.

There are two bills asking retrenchment in the President's salary. Under the first bill, the President will get Rs. 24,000 per year and under the second, Rs. 12,000 at the most, as the actual work of the Council does not extend to more than four months during the calendar year. The chanees for the passing of either bill are extremely slender in view of the fact that the official and the Mohammedan opinion in the Council is staunchly in favour of the existing salary. A few Mohammedans in the House opposed the very granting of leave to introduce the bills.

RAILWAY COMMITTEES.

A huge discussion ensued when the Hon. Mr. J. L. Rieu, the Revenue member, moved that the House should proceed to elect three representatives on the three local Advisory Committees of Railways viz., G. I. P., B. B. and C. I., and M. and S. M. Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar raised a point of order. He wanted to know from the chair whether the House could elect new representatives when some of the old representatives were still on the Committees. The President held that the period of representation was to terminate with the dissolution of the Council. Nominations were then taken up for the election of the representatives. A brisk canvassing for votes was going on in the House and in the lobbies.

LAND ASSESSMENT.

The first private resolution to be discussed was the resolution moved by Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale regarding the recommendations of the Land Revenue Assessment Committee. Messrs. R. G. Pradhan, L. M. Deshpande, Rao Bahadur B. R. Naik and the mover of the resolution made splendid contributions to the general debate.

PROROGATION OF COUNCIL.

After the day's business is over, the Council will prorogue this evening. The bills introduced in this Session will be read before the Houses during the next Session at Poona.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

The Bombay Legislative Council met again in the Town Hall on Wednesday afternoon and proceeded with the discussion of Private Bills. In the Budget Session there are only two days reserved for private business and this time there are nearly half a dozen important private bills on the agenda.

Proceedings of the day began with interpellations. Mr. Amritlal Sheth (Ahmedabad District) presented to the House a monster petition signed by the residents of Dholka Taluka. The ryots complained that the relations between them and the Talukdars were getting embittered day by day. The Talukdars were trying to keep the ryots in permanent servitude. There were several other complaints made by the ryots against the privileged class in the Taluka. The petitioners wanted to draw the attention of the House to their grievances.

SIR LALLUBHAI SAMALDAS.

The feature of the day was that Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, a nominated Member, was duly sworn in. It is understood that Sir Lallubhai has been nominated in connection with the resolution which Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale is going to move, regarding the recommendations of the Land Revenue Assessment Committee.

BOMBAY LOCAL BOARDS ACT.

Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan (Ahmedabad District) then asked the leave of the House to introduce a bill further to amend the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923. His intention in introducing that bill was to widen the franchise of Taluka and District Local Boards. Mr. Swaminarayan had asked the leave last year but it could not be granted owing to want of time. The question was put to vote and the leave to introduce the bill was granted.

Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan then introduced the bill to the House.

BOMBAY CITY MUNICIPALITY ACT.

Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan asked the leave of the House to introduce a bill further to amend the Bombay City Municipalities Act, 1925. The leave was granted and the bill was duly introduced.

PRESIDENT'S SALARY.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan (Nasik District) asked permission of the House to introduce a bill to amend the President's Salary Act. Mr. Pradhan told the House that the salary of Council President in big provinces like U.P. and Madras was only Rs. 2000 and there was no reason why the Bombay Council President should be paid Rs. 3,000 a month. He was glad that the Government had no intention to object to the introduction of the Bill. The speaker then made his bona fides clear. He assured the House that the bill was not directed against any particular individual. He had made a similar attempt only a few years back but it had to be dropped for wantoftime. His main plea was the retrenchment of expenditure, which was so very essential. When the question was put to vote, several Mahomedan members objected to the leave being granted. Mr. Noor Mohamad of Sind explained to the House the purpose of his opposition. The salary of the President, he said, had been fixed up after sufficient consideration. The leave was finally granted and the bill was introduced.

GAMBLING ACT.

Mr. Joe Addyman asked leave of the House to introduce a bill further to amend the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act 887. In the statement of object and reasons Mr. Addyman has said:—

"The purpose of the bill is to enable Government to authorise the authorities of the Western India Turf Club to permit the presence of the Race Courses at Bombay and Poona on [illegible] number of book-makers. It has been found impossible by experience to suppress the unlicensed book-maker from the premises of the Turf Club, and despite the efforts of the Police, it is known that book-makers exist outside these premises. It is better that the gambling should be under control and it is believed that under the strict conditions much of the unlicensed gambling can be suppressed. The Turf Club can be permitted to allow a strictly limited number of book-makers in the first enclosure with proper limits on the amount which could be bet."

The leave to introduce the bill was granted and the bill was duly introduced.

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale asked permission of the House to introduce a bill to amend the President's Salary Act, 1924. The object of the bill was that it was in the interests of the people that the President of the Council should be paid so long as he devoted the whole of his time to the business of the Council. The leave was granted and the bill was introduced.

Rao Saheb D. R. Patil then introduced the bill further to amend the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878. His object in introducing the bill was to define specifically certain expressions in the original bill.

COPIES OF THE BUDGET.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan (Nasik District) asked leave of the Council to move an amendment in the existing standing order in connection with supplying the copies of the budget to the members. Under the standing order as it stands to-day, the copies are given clear 14 days before the demands for grants are moved in the House. Mr. Pradhan's amendment asks that the copies should be given clear 10 days before the general discussion of the budget commences. If the amendment is carried, the member will get the copies of the budget a couple of days earlier than they have been getting heretofore. The leave was granted and a Select Committee was appointed.

LAND ASSESSMENT.

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale (Satara) then moved the following resolution:—

This Council, reaffirming the principle of the resolution as amended and carried by it by a majority on the 15th March 1924, recommends to the Governor-in-Council that he will be pleased to give immediate effect to it by introducing the necessary legislation after taking into consideration the report and suggestions of the members of the Land Revenue Assessment Committee and making provision for giving retrospective effect to such legislation in view of the fact that in many cases new revision settlements were proceeded with and new rates introduced after the Resolution of 15th March.

In moving his resolution, Rao Bahadur Kale said that, in Deccan, there were very few landlords. The majority was of peasants. He maintained that in many cases, revision settlements were fixed and enhanced rates were introduced after the

(Continued on page 11)

RELATION BETWEEN GOVT. AND CORPORATION.

GOVERNOR QUOTES A PAGE FROM MATRIMONY.

TRUTH ABOUT THE "OPEN SESAME."

BOMBAY TO LEAD IN HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

The Bombay Municipal building presented a gala appearance on Wednesday evening, with flags, buntings and electric lights in various colours; and every one passing the road wondered what was the reason of the sudden change on that day. The fact was that according to the annual fixture, H. E. the governor of Bombay, was guest to the retiring president Mr. R. M. Chinoy, in whose honour a dinner was given in the Council Hall. The Municipal Corporation Hall was transformed into a vast dining hall where preparations were in progress for the last two days in keeping with the occasion. About 160 guests responded to the invitation among whom besides the members of the Corporation were also the Hon. Sir C. V. Mehta, Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, Hon. Mr. J. L. Rieu, Hon. Mr. J. E. S. Hotson, Hon. Mr. A. M. K. Dehelvi, Hon. Sir Gulamhusein Rahimtoolah, Hon. Diwan Bahadur H. D. Desai, Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan, Hon. Mr. A. A. Khan, Hon. Mr. C. P. Blackwell, Hon. Mr. F. S. J. Talyarkhan, Hon. Mr. J. D. Davar, Mr. J. R. Martin, Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Mr. A. Geddis, Mr. R. P. Masani, Mr. Pochkhanawala, H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur, Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah, Sir Ness Wadia, Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Sir Temulji B. Nariman, Mr. H. P. Dastur, Sir Frederick Gebbi, Sir Leslie Hudson, Sir J. A. Kay, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. R. S. Bell, Mr. S. M. Bharucha, Mr. Leslie Blunt, Mr. K. S. Framji, Mr. J. F. Gennings, Mr. M. A. Haveliwala, Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Mr. Walchand Hirachand and Mr. E. G. Pearson. The menu card was printed with a beautiful setting presenting historical events of a hundred years past. The front page gave the picture of the Gateway of India a century ago guarded by two stalwart soldiers. On opening the gates one found the photo of Sir Leslie Wilson, the guest of the evening. On the other side of the card were two historical pictures, one of the J. J. Hospital in ils infancy and the other of the Apollo Bunder in 1809.

After the loyal toasts were drunk, the president of the Municipal Corporation, Mr. R. M. Chinoy, in proposing the toast of Sir Leslie Wilson said:

PRESIDENTSHIP SPEECH.

Gentlemen,—In the civic life of Bombay the Banquet held in this Chamber in honour of the head of the Presidency is an event of great importance. It is my proud previlege this year to welcome His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson in our midst. It is now over three years that he has been at the helm of affairs and during that time he has won a measure of popularity which few Governors of Bombay have achieved. He has won his way into our hearts by his earnestness, sincerity and keen solicitude for the welfare of the people of this Presidency. It is a peculiar pleasure to have in our midst such a friend of the people. I would also like to say how glad we are at meeting His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur who, I believe, is the first Ruling Chief to be present at our annual Banquet.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

The subject that comes uppermost to my mind at this moment is the one most close to your heart, the very first topic on which you preferred to dwell on your arrival in Bombay—medical relief. Our City had been for years admittedly ill-equipped for the treatment of the sick and it was gratifying to note that soon after setting foot on our shores you bent your energies towards the removal of this reproach. Splendidly as the public have responded to Your Excellency's call, you would like to know how we have been discharging our responsibilities in the matter. Our expenditure on the construction and maintenance of the King Edward Memorial Hospital and the Medical College attached to it has been on a scale commensurate with the importance of the undertaking, and these two Institutions may well challenge comparison with the best in this country.

We have besides, cheerfully undertaken the obligation to contribute towards the maintenance of the Nowrosjee Wadia Maternity Hospital. The Corporation have at the moment under consideration a munificent offer of Rs. 16 lakhs from Sir Ness Wadia and his brother Mr. C. N. Wadia. One of our colleagues, Mr. P. N. Gamudia, has come out with another offer in respect of an additional maternity hospital for which he and his co-Trustees propose to contribute 5 lakhs of rupees. If the Corporation decide on availing themselves of these donations they will entail heavy initial and recurring responsibilities, which I trust, however, our finances will permit. Another of our colleagues, Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy has donated a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs for the provision of a hospital for children. In these and other ways the Corporation and its members are putting forth their best to equip Bombay with a provision for medical relief worthy of the second city in the Empire. Your Excellency's name will be enshrined for all time in the pages of our history for the great work to which you have put your hand. Your constant and unremitting efforts have quickened the pulsations of philanthropy and awakened a living interest in a problem of the first magnitude. You have made the cause of the sick and suffering your own and you have earned for yourself the abiding admiration of the citizens of Bombay.

PRIMARY EDUCATION GRANT.

Your Excellency will forgive me if I now introduce a note which is not quite so happy. During Your Excellency's administration, primary education has been made free and compulsory by the Corporation relying on the generous offer of contribution which Government made to us in 1918. The exact implications of that offer have for some years now been a matter of dispute between the Corporation and Your Excellency's government. It is most unfortunate that in spite of so many efforts at settlement during this period, the matter should still remain an open sore; I am glad, however, that a suggestion was received only a few days ago from Your Excellency's Government for a further conference and I fervently hope that this time at any rate your Hon'ble colleague, the Minister for Education, will see that nothing is allowed to stand in the way of an honourable settlement of the questions at issue.

GUBUERNATORIAL VISIONS.

Thinking of the possibilities of progress in self-government, I see a vision of some of our past and present colleagues being installed as Governors of Bombay and entertained in this Hall in the near future. The office of President will then pale into insignificance, and this consideration will perhaps induce some of the candidates for the ensuing Presidential election to withdraw from the contest and relieve their friends of much embarrassment.

NO OPEN SESAME.

There are many other matters to which I might refer at length, but I do not desire to detain Your Excellency with the details. While avoiding all these subjects, however, there is just one topic to which I must make a passing reference. I am afraid, we are all rather weary of it, but the Mears Committee's recommendations in regard to it compel me to say a word of protest. The Committee thinks it has discovered an open Sesame and has asked you to look for it in this Hall. I hope, Sir, you will treat it as nothing more than an Arabian Night's Dream.

As you are aware, Sir, in the conduct of our affairs, we have always received the most valuable assistance from our esteemed Commissioner, Mr. Clayton, whose unfailing good humour, patience and sense of proportion have been of the greatest service in the transitional period through which we have been passing since the democratisation of the Corporation. During Mr. Clayton's absence, Mr. H. K. Kirpalani was appointed by Government to act for him and as every one knows, he won the admiration of all concerned for the manner in which he discharged his duties. His success as well as that of Mr. Masani, who officiated some years ago as Municipal Commissioner, have proved conclusively, if proof were necessary, the capacity of Indians to hold high administrative offices, and Government are to be congratulated on their selection of two such capable Indians.

SOUTH AFRICAN DEPUTATION.

Before I conclude, I would like to refer to the visit of the South African deputation whom I had the privilege to welcome to our City. Their presence in our midst and the subsequent visit of an Indian Deputation to South Africa have been productive of the highest good and a new atmosphere has been created which augurs well for the future relations of two such important members of the British Commonwealth as India and South Africa.

Now, gentlemen, I ask you to drink to the health of our distinguished guest Sir Leslie Wilson.

The toast was drunk with cheers and applause.

GOVERNOR'S REPLY

His Excellency the Governor in responding to the toast said:—Mr. President, Your Highness, and Gentlemen,

This is the third occasion on which I have enjoyed the privilege of being the principal guest at a Corporation banquet, and I am very grateful to you, Mr. President, for your invitation to me, and for the very generous terms in which you have proposed my health; and to you, gentlemen, for the manner in which you have responded to this toast.

I well remember the occasion, about three years ago, when I dined with the Corporation for the first time, and I also remember very well that you placed before me not only a very excellent dinner, as you do to-night, but a list of the grievances of Bombay City against the Government. From your speech to-night, Mr. President, I gather that all these causes of difference have been removed, with the exception perhaps of the long standing question of Primary Education. I am somewhat diffident of making any remarks on that subject to-night, because I believe that the matter is now before the Courts, and I have no wish to find myself in difficulties by discussing in public a matter which is "sub judice." As, however, you have referred to it in your speech, I should like only to say that I understand that negotiations have been re-opened by my Honourable Colleague, the Minister in charge of Education, and to express the hope that they will be successful.

CIVIC AND MATRIMONIAL RELATIONS.

For several years this matter has been under discussion, and both you and Government have conscientiously thought themselves in the right. I once heard a political orator giving vent to the expression of opinion to the following effect: "The man who gives in when he is in the wrong is a wise man, but the man who, gives in when he is in the right is. . .": there was then a slight pause, as the speaker wanted to impress the audience, but a voice from the back of the audience shouted "Married". The relations of Government and the Municipality are necessarily close, but not yet, at any rate, so close as those of matrimony. I might, also, when on this subject of matrimonial relationship, remind you that the difference of opinion between us arose out of a letter, and I am reminded of the saying "Do right and fear no man—don't write and fear no woman." Had we accepted that advice and substituted woman for Municipality, the solitary—so far as I can discover—question of disagreement between us would not exist. We have in the past endeavoured, as far as possible, to suggest some form of compromise, but no formula which would exactly suit both sides has yet been devised. I hasten to add that anything which I have said should be regarded as the expression of a pious hope, and, as the lawyers say, without prejudice in relation to the proceedings that have been instituted in Court by the Corporation.

There is, however, one minor point of difference between the Corporation and Government which I should like to mention here, and that is about the strip of land in front of the Elphinstone High School which is required by you in order to improve the footpath in Cruickshank Road. I must confess I fully agreed with the persuasive arguments of the Commission, and I have since then consulted my honourable colleagues who are interested in this piece of ground, and I am glad to be able to announce that we have decided to cancel our previous refusal, and to grant this piece of land to the Corporation for the purpose for which it is required.

"HIS LAST PIPE."

There are three subjects which can never be omitted from a speech at a Municipal dinner—Roads, Drains, and Water. I am certainly not one of those who is always decrying the state of our roads. If people who do so would only realise the condition of the main arteries into Bombay as they were even when I came here first, they will realise the immense amount of work which has been done by the Municipality and the Improvement Trust. I shall, however, certainly be glad when the Municipal Commissioner has finally laid his last water pipe. It is difficult enough to get out to Bandra, but he has now started digging deep trenches on Malabar Hill, and every morning, as I pass early on my way to my morning exercise, the passable portion of the road is getting beautifully less and less. Then as to drains—that most unsavory topic. At any rate, Government cannot be blamed for any delay now. I will not dilate upon this subject, but the benefit which will be conferred on inhabitants, visitors, the Improvement Trust, with its building sites for sale, and everyone generally when that appalling odour by Worli no longer exists, will be such that no words of mine can describe.

FIRST STEP AGAINST MALARIA.

Coming back, however, to water, I do desire to congratulate the Corporation on the completion of the Tansa Water Works. I believe they will be finished off in the month of May but for the last eighteen months or so, they have been so far in working order that reasonable complaints of short supply are practically non-existent. This great work, which has been put through at a cost of five crores of rupees, reflects the very greatest credit on the Corporation, and on its Executive Staff from the Municipal Commissioner downwards, and I feel that it will be of the greatest value to the health of Bombay. Here in India, in referring to the climate of any locality, or to its suitability as a place for human existence, the usual expression is to say that the "water and air" are good or bad as the case may be. The result of your efforts is that in Bombay the water, at least, is now good, and it is likely to be good for as long a time as we can see ahead. There still remains the question of the air, apart from the subject of drains, and the particular disease which our ancestors believed to be caused by bad air is malaria. Now that we have an adequate water supply, it seems to me that the first step in the eradication of malaria from Bombay has been taken successfully, and I would commend to the very careful consideration of the Corporation the next important step, the abolition of all likely breeding places for mosquitoes, in order that the health of the City may be improved, and the expenditure which has been incurred on the water supply may be even more fully justified than it is already.

This instance of improved relation with Australia leads me to refer to the improved relations between the Indian and South African Governments, for which the success of the South African Deputation to India was, I think, to a considerable degree, responsible. The generous welcome given to the South African Deputation by you, Mr. President, and by other leading gentlemen of Bombay, must have created a very favourable impression on our guests, and it is a matter for great satisfaction that an arrangement, welcome alike to Indians and to the Government of South Africa, has been at last brought to a conclusion.

MISUNDERSTANDING CLEARED.

There is one other matter to which I wish to refer, and it is a matter without which no public speech in Bombay can complete. Needless to say, I refer to the Back Bay Reclamation, and in this connection it appears to me that the recommendations of the Back Bay Committee presided over by Sir Grimwood Mears have been somewhat misunderstood. What the Committee actually said was this:—

"As the area is developed and buildings spring up, the Municipal Corporation of Bombay will be levying house, water and sewerage taxes or rates, and in the fitsess of things that body should share a portion of the cost of development. It is presumed that the cost of the water supply mains will be borne entirely and that of the sewerage mains at least partly, my the Corporation."

What the Committee meant, I think, was that the Corporation should assist in constructing roads, laying, drains, etc., after the reclamation is complete and I am told there is a clause in the Municipal Act which appears to contemplate some such arrangement. The Committee seem to me to have drawn a distinction between Reclamation and Development, and it is, I think, evident that these matters must come up for discussion between the Corporation and Government, in view of the fact that the Corporation will in due course levy rates upon the property within the reclaimed area.

You, Mr. President, have been good enough to refer, in too generous terms, to my efforts for the exapansion of the hospital system in this City. Latterly I fear, I have been talking about this at some length, and I will not say anything more to-night except that, I am grateful for the support which the Municipality has given to the scheme in so many ways. A great deal remains to do done, but we have together made a really good start in the last 14 months. It is said that a good intention is the only thing that is strongest at its birth. Well, we in Bombay must prove the fallacy of that saying, at any rate in this connection. Our intentions at the beginning were good: they are good still, and they are stronger than ever. I think I may say that we started on this scheme determined to see it through, and remove from Bombay a stigma which unfortunately was, in this matter, too well deserved. We will go on until we can point with pride to the fact that Bombay leads India in hospital accommodation and facilities for medical training, even as she leads and has led India in so many other ways in the past.

TWO VICEROYS IN ONE TERM.

Mr. President, there is much I could say. No one can be at a loss for subjects when addressing the Municipal Corporation. I should like to say something of the energy and enthusiasm of Rao Bahadur Pai, not only as Chairman of the Standing Committee, but as Chairman of the Schools Committee; and mention of him brings at once to my mind the Municipal Boy Scouts. I must, however, refrain. Your year of office, Sir, has been one of great interest. You have bidden farewell to one Viceroy and welcomed another; you have welcomed to India, as I have said, the South African Deputation; and last, but by no means least, during this year we have had with us, for three glorious weeks for cricketers, the M.C.C. team. Again, here is a subject very dear to my heart, and I will only say that I think India and Bombay are richer in cricket lore by the visit of an excellent team of real sportsmen, whom we were all so glad to welcome.

I congratulate you warmly, Sir, on your year of office, and on the manner in which you have sustained the high dignity of that office. In this respect you have never failed to maintain the high position to which your colleagues appointed you, and in so doing, have followed in the footsteps of all those eminent Presidents who have occupied the Chair you now sit in. To your successor, whoever he may be, I offer my best wishes for a very successful year of office, and, if he succeeds as you have done, he will be able to give up, at the end of his term, with that feeling of satisfaction to which you are so justly entitled, earned by the knowledge that you have maintained, to the gratitude of your colleagues and the citizens of Bombay, the higest position in the City which is in their gift.

TOAST OF THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. H. P. Mody then proposed the toast of the president, Mr. R. M. Chinoy and said in a capable and unassuming way he had discharged his duties as president of the Corporation. He hoped the success of Mr. Chinoy would lead him to a higher sphere of life where he was sure he (Mr. Chinoy) would be at home both to the Landlords, Capitalists, and Zamindars on one hand and the depressed and suppressed classes on the other.

The toast being drunk Mr. Chinoy made a brief reply in suitable terms and the function came to a close late at night.

UNREPENTENT YET!

MR S C BOSE'S RELEASE NOT TO BE EXPEDITED.

"ACTIVITIES AMOUNT TO PARTICIPATION IN CONSPIRACY".

WINTERTON EVADES GIVING SPECIFIC CHARGES.

CALCUTTA Mar. 16.

A special cable to "Forward" states that in a written reply to Mr. George Lansbury, regarding specific charges against Mr. Subash Chandra Bose, the Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation, Earl Winrton said: "The substance of the allegations against Mr. Bose was communicated to him and he was invited to answer, but he refused to do so. In writing or otherwise I must decline to state the precise nature of the activities alleged against Mr. Bose beyond saying that they amount to participation in a conspiracy for the commission of revolutionary crime."

Earl Winterton further stated, in reply to a question by Mr. Lansbury, referring to Mr. Bose's appointment as the Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation and internment by the same Government within six months, that no question of his appointment or of reapproval by the local Government has arisen.

Asked if the release of Mr. Bose would be expedited, Earl Winterton replied in the negative, adding that if a person in the prison had the confidence of his or that organisation, it was not a reason for the remission of his sentences.—Free Press.

AMENDMENTS TO CURRENCY BILL LOST

(Continued from previous page.)

fully and conveniently when the Gold Standard and Reserve Bank Bill would come up before the House. The question was considered by the Currency Commission and they thought it would not be in the interests of India to adopt Gold Currency as there were many risks involved in it. If the House were anxious to arrive at Gold Standard and have gold currency, the quickest mode of arriving at that stage was to adopt Gold Bullion. He would once again appeal to the House to pass the present bill tnd leave the discussion of these points when the Gold Standard and Reserve Bank Bill was taken up. If Government did not accept the amendments now it did not mean that they would oppose gold currency when the other bill was taken up for discussion.

Mr. C. Duraiswamy Iyengar observed that on whatever subject the Finance Member was an expert he could not be an expert as to decide which subject could be discussed at what stage.

While Mr. Duraiswamy Iyengar was speaking, The Deputy President occupied the chair. Speaking after Mr. Duraiswamy Iyengar, Sir Purshotamdass said he intervened in the debate only to make his position clear. He read from his minute of dissent on the Report of the Currency Commission to show that he did not even then accept the necessity for demonetisation of the sovereign. He next desired to read Mr. Kelkar's reply to the Finance Member. The Deputy President ruled that it was not relevent.

Continuing, Sir Purushotamdas said the effect of the compromise offered by Sir Basil Blackett to withdraw clause 2 of the Bill relating to the demonetisation of the sovereign would be to make sovereigns legal tender at Rs. 10, although under the one shilling six pence ratio its value would be Rs. 13-5-4. It was therefore no compromise.

After Sir Purushotamdas closure was asked for by official benches and agreed to by the Deputy President, the House divided in the closure motion which was carried by 60 to 30 votes. The President at this stage resumed the chair.

MR. KELKAR'S AMENDMENT LOST.

At quarter past four the House divided on the amendments of Mr. Kelkar and Mr. Pandya to clause 2 of the Currency Bill relating to Gold Standard and Gold Currency.

The amendments were lost by 60 to 55 votes.

MR. CHETTY'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Shanmukham Chetty moved an amendment that clause 2 be deleted and that in section 11 of the Indian Coinage Act for word "ten" the word "Rs. 13 annas five and pies four" be inserted. The amendment seks to make sovereign a legal tender for that amount of money. Government had reduced the tarix of the sovereign from Rs. 15 to Rs. 13 annas five and pies four. Not content with that, said Mr. Chetty, Government wanted to take away the responsibility of the legal tender for sovereign. It was unwarranted. There were about 200 crores worth of sovereign in the country and if the amendment was not carried out the people would be subject to enormous losses.

Mr. Kelkar supported Mr. Chetty's amendment and considered demonetisation of the sovereign would be retrograde and reactionary measure.

After Mr. Kelkar, closure was applied by the official benches. Exception was taken to the closure on the part of the unofficial benches on the ground that only two speakers had spoken and many desired to speak. The Finance Member requested that decision be taken on Mr. Chetty's amendment before the House adjourned.

The President said he had no objection for late sitting, but he was opposed to accepting closure at this stage.

Moulvi Yakub said it would be a hardship on Muslims to hold late sittings on Ramzan days.

The Home Member said if the President did not purpose to accept closure the House may be adjourned.

Pandit Nehru said the Hindu members of the Congress Party desired to represent that it would be hard for them to have sitting on Saturday.

Voices were heard saying that they have no objection to sitting on Sunday or late sittings on week days.

The President adjourned the House till Monday on the under standing that the House will sit on all week days. next week and also sit for a few days in the week following till public business was disposed off.—Free Press.

SITUATION IN SHANGHAI COTTON MILLS.

TEMPORARY STRIKES OCCURING DAILY.

SHANGHAI, Mar. 16.

It is very difficult to ascertain the actual situation in the local cotton mills owing to the sporadic and temporary strikes occurring almost daily. Three thousand workers in the Japan-China mill are the latest strikers. A total of five thousand are locked out from the Wing On and Sungsing Mills, while a total of five thousand are on strike in the Kungyih and the Oriental mills. The strikers in all the industries total fifteen thousand. Agitators are most active in the mills.—Reuter's Special.

COMMENDATION OF INDIAN CONGRESS RESOLUTIONS.

EUROPEANS FAVOUR RT. HON. SASTRI'S APPOINTMENT

CALCUTTA, March 16.

Mr. C. F. Andrews, in a special cable to "The Statesman" says: "The Rand Daily Mail" congratulates the Indian community on the success of the Congress and commends the tone of the resolutions. On one point the Europeans are absolutely in agreement with the Congress, namely the suggested appointment of Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri as Agent-General to the Viceroy in South Africa. He will enjoy the utmost respect and confidence of the whole European community, and continuance of goodwill now happily established may be expected.—Free Press.

DAVIS CUP ENTRIES CLOSED.

LONDON, Mar. 16.

New York.—The list of participants in the Davis Cup closed with twenty-five entries including the last year's winners. This equals the record of two years ago. Twenty will play in the European Zone and four in the American Zone.—Reuter's Special.

PHYSICAL WELFARE ASSOCIATION.

VILE PARLE.

The sport, will be held on 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th instant, when Mr. Mawaji Govindji Shet will preside. The prize distribution will be held at 5 p.m. on Sunday (the 20th instant) on the play grounds of the Parle Tilak Vidyalaya.

THE SUPREME NEED.

LABOUR ORGANISATION

MR. JHABWALA ON INDIAN TRADE UNION MOVEMENT

The All-India Trade Union Congress held its Sessions recently in Delhi. Our representative interviewed Mr. Jhabwalla on his return from Delhi about his impressions and he made the following statement::—

Q.—Was the Congress thoroughly representative.

Mr. Jhabwalla:—It was in 1920, that we inaugurated the All-India Trade Union Congress in Bombay, and brought Lala Lajpatrai as President. Bombay was rightly complimented by Lalaji at our Delhi Sessions to be the principal home of the Trade Union movement. The enthusiasm displayed by Labour all over the country then was far ahead of that displayed by Labour at any time since then. To my mind the Delhi session was far less representative than most other sessions, held previously. Unfortunately, Bengal is split up into factions. Madras did not attend sufficiently strongly. Lahore and the Punjab were poorly represented. Assam and Burma were totally absent.

Q.—A charge is laid against the Congress that the workers were not represented thoroughly. Is it true?

A.—Our movement is still in an infantile stage, and those who lead Labour and not labourers themselves therefore have to shoulder the task of representing Labour in the Congress. But Labour politics.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Q.—What about your new Executive Council?

A.—Unfortunately, the Associated Press has not fully published the whole list so that I could point out that one important omission, namely, of Mr. Thengdi our new Additional Secretary, should not have been made. He has a purely Labour conscience and belonging as he does to the extreme wing of Labour, I was very anxious that he should come in as our Secretary. With his exception I do not see anything effective in the constitution of the Executive Council.

Q.—What about your resolutions?

A.—I hold that a cart load of resolutions are a means to drifting away our attention from concentrating upon some of the most important work for which the Congress exists. The Congress, in order to do good to the people, must pass fewer resolutions and do more work. My friend Mr. Thengdi was particularly responsible for some of the best resolutions, namely, as regards Imperialism and Chinese war. Our members have still to develop a mentality that the Congress exists such broad aspects of Labour effort. Here even our president also failed for most of his presidential address has been atken up by Railway interest for which his instinct especially fitted him.

Q.—What are you going to do in the next Council?

Mr. Jabhwala:—I do not believe just now in anything exeept organisation, organisation, organisation. I would rather have one strong union organised by me in a single year on true Trade Union lines, than a year's honour of vacant presidentship or Secretaryship. I am to be organiser for Bombay only. The country wants many more Trade Unions and not yearly tamashahs. I am rapidly coming to the conclusion to-day which Mr. Gandhi, had declared seven years ago when we wanted to enlist his sympathies seven years ago towards our Congress.

Q.—It is reported that there are parties in the Congress.

A.—I deplore that there should be parties anywhere, but I cannot help admitting that it is a healthy sign of the times. Why should people who think independently not be allowed in these democratic days full freedom to themselves for the good of the Congress if they think so? Our opinions differ, but at heart they are all out to do good to the masses and if the more vigorous part rules the weaker one must remain connected and plod its way up to the stage of equality and even superiority by steady continuous but joint and vigorous endeavour.

ALLIANCE WITH CONGRESS.

Q.—Do you desire to ally yourself with the National Congress?

Mr. Jhabwalla:—Decidedly if is the parent body and Labour shall remains its help now and its guide as we advance in strength. Personally I believe that the National Congress will one day be nominated by purely Labour interests and at that time India will at once be emancipated. The reason why India cannot get freedom is that the intelligentsia and the Capitalists have kept the producers of the soil under their heel. But the Chinese war, above all, has provided us with a great Asiatic lesson that the workers and the producers shall combine and store such and so much collective energy to as completely capture the administration of the land or practise total Civil disobedience. I am confirmed in my belief that Labour is political weapon and that it is not a philanthropic movement.

A special cable received in India from London states criminal statistics of Britain for 1925 just issued show a steady increase in the number of suicides, since 1856. Proceedings for drunkenness were 80,000 as against 2,30,000 in 1903. Non-indictable offences were 1,25,000 and the increase was due to increased motor traffic.—Free Press.

BARODA DEWAN'S INVESTITURE.

THE MAHARAJAH ON DEWAN'S DUTIES..

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Mar. 15.

On Saturday evening a Durbar was held in the Laxmi Vilas Palace of H.H. the Gaikwar of Baroda, for the investiture ceremony of the New Dewan R. B. Krishnamachary. The new golden throne, recently prepared for H.H. the Maharaja Sahib added grandeur to the Durbar.

In performing the investiture ceremony of the new Dewan, H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar delivered a speech in which he pointed out what ought to be the relations between the Ruler and his Prime Minister.

His Highness remarked, while investing B. B. Krishnamacharye with the robes and powers of a Dewan, that he trusted that H.E., R.B. Krishnamacharye would carry on the administration of the State in a way worthy of the kingdom like that of his. He recited the qualities of sound judgment, full need of common sense, and vigorous driving power, essential to a Prime Minister, conducting the administration successfully. His Highness continued; "Princes are the glass, the school, the book, where their subjects' eyes see, look and read. So their Chief Ministers should be the mirror to reflect their ideals and aspirations." His Highness also quoted with full approval, some Sanskrit verses, expressing views on an ideal kingdom written by a twelfth century autocrat King Someshwara Chalukya of Kalyani. They state "That Kingdom is best, where the Dewan feels himself quite powerless to do anything but that it is only his Royal Master, whose wishes he has to carry out as ordered." His Highness added that this wisdom of the past was even true to-day. He then said in conclusion that the Dewan carry on the administration with firmness and vigour with the help of experienced colleagues with local knowledge.

His Highness' speech being over, H.E. the Dewan Sahib was awarded robes, and official Sannad as Dewan, in a purse embroidered in gold.

This function being over, titles and honours were conferred. Sardar Anand Rao Pandhare was awarded Raja Vallabha medal; Jhaveri Magandal Mohanlal was awarded the Datar Mandal's gold medal and Dr. Ramchandra Narayan Jadhav was given a gold Rajya Ratna medal.

Lastly the Dewan and recipients of honours saw Her Highness and paid their due respects.

The new Dewan was taken in procession with all honours to his residence where he met some two hundred gentlemen and officers who had come to congratulate him.

ANOTHER BATCH OF GLOBE-TROTTERS.

PROMINENT AMERICANS ARRIVE IN BOMBAY.

The Bombay city was invaded on Wednesday by another batch of American globe trotters who arrived by the Star Red Liner "Belgenland" numbering about 250. They are on a world tour and will reach New York on the 24th April.

Among the many prominent Americans on board is Col. Steven L. H. Sloeum, of the Eighth U. S. Cavalry who spent one year in the Philippines in 1902 at Fort McKinley. He has served as military attache at the U. S. embassies and legation at St. Petersburg, London, Norway and Denmark and was military observer in the Boer War. Mrs. Sloeum is with him. The Colonel hails from Washington D. C.

Mr. Samuel Untermeyer, a noted New York lawyer, is a passenger on the "Belgenland" and is realizing his life-long ambition to visit India. In his leisure time in the cruise Mr. Untermeyer is reading 12,000 sheets of a report on the problems that besel the New York Transit Commission on which he as chief counsel has been retained to give his opinion. So far the lawyer has read a little over 5,000 pages of the report but has hopes of completing his task before reaching Cairo.

The financial men include Henry W. Banks Jr. C. H. Johnston, F. E. Tufts, and H. R. Winthrop, all of New York. Julian M. Livingston and his brother Max L. Livingston, and Col. R. H. Mose of Chicago, C. S. Kennerly of St. Louis, Ralph O. Lahr of Lincoln (Nebraska), John T. Sullivan of Waterbury, Conn. W. K. White of San Francisco, G. B. Williams of Boston, and E. G. Hill a lawyer of Louisville, Ky.

CABLE ITEMS.

Rugby.—Lord Mayor of London's public fund for the relief of sufferers by the recent South Wales and Nottingham mining disasters now exceeds 30,000 sterling.—B. O. W.

Rugby.—The Aeroplane club is training the oldest and the youngest flying member of any club in the country and on Monday a boy of fifteen and a man of sixty-five made successful solo flights in tests for private pilot license. This does not entitle them to take passengers for hire.—B. O. W.

SIR ROBERT MCLEAN

BOMBAY PORT TRUST'S TRIBUTE

At the Port Trust meeting held on 15th March 1927, the following main items of business were disposed of.

The Board approved the recommendations of the Finance Committee in regard to acceptance of tenders for the supply of furnishings, water fittings, hardware, tools, textiles and Workshop requisites during the financial year 1927-28, the aggregate value being Rs. 84,000. The lowest tenders were also accepted for 700 tons Portland cement required for engineering works during 1927-28, the aggregate value being Rs. 36,243.

Subject to the sanction of Government Mr. N. M. Morris, Acting Secretary, was confirmed as Secretary, from 24th March 1927 and Mr. A. S. Bakre, B.A. (Hons.), Indian Probationer, was appointed Deputy Secretary on expiry of his three years agreement.

The Board agreed, at the request of the Trustees of the Port of Aden, to lend them the services of Mr. C. W. Wales, M. Inst. C.E., (Executive Engineer, Dredging, Bombay Port Trust) for a period of about 5 weeks to prepare a report on the plant required for carrying out certain dredging projects in that Port.

At the conclusion of the meeting the Trustees passed, with acclamation, a valedictory resolution recording their regret at Sir Robert McLean's resignation from the Board, owing to his impending departure from India, and expressing their appreciation of the valuable services rendered by him to the Port Trust during his 5 years tenure of office as a Trustee.

TRIBUTE TO SIR R. MCLEAN.

In proposing the resolution Mr. Neilson said that he regarded Sir Robert McLean's departure as a misfortune for the G. I. P. Railway for the Port and for India generally. The reorganisation and rejuvenation of the G. I. P. Railway were mainy due to Sir Robert's energy and initiative.

As regards Sir Robert McLean's services

"Chronicle" Photo.

Sir Leslie Wilson, with members of the Schools Committee, on the occasion of opening the Gilder Tank Market and School.

as a Trustee, Mr. Neilson said that his sound advice and experienced judgment on all administrative questions,—particularly those connected with the Port Trust Railway,—had been of very great benefit to the Board and to the Chairman during the past 5 years.

Mr. Lalji Naranji said it gave him great pleasure to support the Chairman's remarks. Ever since he had first met Sir Robert McLean when the latter came to Bombay as Deputy Agent of the G. I. P. Railway he had been impressed by his energy and quick grasp of commercial problems. The efficient administration of Bombay's railways and reduction of transportation charges was of the highest importance to the trade of the Port.

SIR ROBERT'S REPLY.

In thanking the Trustees, Sir Robert McLean said he experienced some difficulty in finding adequate words, the probable reason being that Railway Agents usually lived in an atmosphere of criticism and abuse and were unused to acknowledging compliments. He said that he deeply appreciated the remarks made by the Chairman and Mr. Lalji Naranji. The community of interest between the Port and the Railways was a matter of paramount importance. Each was a link in the chain of transportation and if either was inefficient the interests of trade generally must suffer. The reorganisation of the G.I.P. Railway had largely been a matter of natural sequence and if it had been effective the Railway's own interests and those of the Port would equally benefit.

ANOTHER TRIBUTE TO SIR R. M MCLEAN.

The Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association gave a tea party on Tuesday 15th March at Greens' Restaurant in honour to Sir Robert McLean, retiring Agent of the G.I.P. Railway.

Mr. Meyer Nissim President of the Association paid briefly a tribute to the good work of Sir Robert McLean during his regime as Agent of the G.I.P. Railway and the pains that he had taken to study the comforts of the travelling public.

Sir Robert McLean in reply thanked the President and Members of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association for their kind invitation. He said that he was glad to observe that the relations between the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association and Transportation Department of the G.I.P. Railway were very cordial and generally satisfactory.

A CROP OF AMENDMENT.

(Continued from page 9.)

Resolution of 15th March. He argued that though the prices of land had increased in later days, the yield of the land had not at all increased. The assessment had to be based on the yield of the land and not on its price.

CONSIDER MINUTES OF DISSENT.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan (Nasik District) moved an amendment to the resolution. He wanted the words "Minutes of Dissent" to be inserted after the word "Report" in the resolution. He drew the attention of the House to two specific recommendations made by the majority of the Land Revenue Assessment Committee. The majority recommended that assessment should not exceed 25 per cent. of the profits of cultivators. They further recommended the appointment of a Standing Advisory Committee to consider any revisions that might be proposed. The speaker wanted to put before the House his own point of view which he had maintained in his special minute of dissent. He argued that the ideal solution of the land revenue settlement question lay in the permanent settlement. Mr. Pradhan wanted the permanent settlement to be based on the basis of existing rates after necessary equalisation.

The mover of the resolution was willing to incorporate the amendment in his resolution. The resolution was accordingly amended.

SUSPENSION OF COLLECTION.

Mr. L. M. Deshpande (Satara District) moved another amendment. He wanted that the words "Pending such legislation to issue orders to revenue authorities not to collect the revenue assessment introduced after the 15th of March 1924," to be inserted in the resolution after the first "And". His contention was that the lands should not be taxed on values arrived at by wrong assumptions.

PRICE OF LABOUR.

Rao Bahadur B. R. Naik supported the amendment proposed by Mr. Deshpande. He said he was of opinion that the Government would not object to the amendment but the nomination of Sir Lallubhai Samaldas had made him think otherwise. He asked the Government to take into consideration the high price of labour spent upon the cultivation of land. The speaker submitted that the land revenue officers knew very little about the real condition of agriculturists in villages.

Mr. G. W. Hateh, the Commissioner, Central Division, replied to several arguments advanced by the members on the Opposite side. He was extremely inaudible to the Press gallery. He was heard to say that no reduction in assessment was going to give a tenant anything more to eat.

Mr. H. V. Patuskar (East Khandesh) moved the third amendment to the resolution. He wanted to add the words "And pending such legislation to issue orders to the Revenue officers not to collect revenue assessment enhanced after the 15th of March 1924", at the end of the original resolution. This was in effect the same amendment as proposed by Mr. L. M. Deshpande.

The House then adjourned to Thursday afternoon.

POLITICAL SUFFERERS' CONFERENCE

Mr. Purshottam Das, Secretary, All-India Political Sufferers' Conference, Lahore writes: "As the meeting of the A.I.C.C. has been postponed, it is decided not to hold the meeting of the Executive Committee of the All-India Political Sufferers' Conference on 22nd of March, 1927. The date to be fixed will be the same which is decided for the meeting of the A.I.C.C."

WANTED UNITED ACTION.

Mr. Jhabwalla the Hon. General Secretary of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees Union writes in connection with the continual requests made by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees Association to the Railway authorities that unfortunately Trade Unionism though it has come to stay has still not been fully understood by Workers. Practice by Unions as at present run have done nothing for the men. It is necessary to create and cultivate in the employees strength which will bring the employers to their knees instead of themselves bending the knees before them.

ATTACK ON GOV'TS EXCISE POLICY.

MADRAS COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

MADRAS, Mar. 16.

Although eighteen motions appear on the agenda paper under the demand for "Ministers' Salaries", only one of them is for the omission of the grant, and that stands against the names of the two Swarajists. Nine of them are token "cuts" and the rest are substantial reductions. One Justicite will raise the question of confidence. The need for reducing the number of Ministers or in the alternative their salary will be raised by a Swarajist who moves a substantial "cut". Three motions stand against the names of the leader of the Opposition and his deputy, but these deal with the appointment of Council Secretaries, Ministers' tour expenses and general question of retrenchment.

When the Council met to-day discussion of the demand under Excise was resumed. The leader of the Opposition continued his speech in which he attacked the Government's Excise policy and said the country would not tolerate any Ministry which did not seriously tackle the problem of drink.

JUSTICITES AND PROHIBITION.

Mr. Krishnan Nair (Justicite) wished the Swarajists would really put their threat into action and drive out the present Ministry which was now being really fed out of Swarajist hands. He next referred to the Swarajist attitude towards the Ministry, but he was promptly called to order and asked to confine his remarks to the Government's Excise policy. He then criticised the proposal for immediate prohibition as impracticable and visionary.

Another Justicite declared himself opposed to prohibition as needlessly and heedlessly interfering with individual liberty.

The discussion on the 'cut' on the Excise grant developed into a political debate when Justicite after Justicite twitted the Ministers as living upon the sufferance of the Swarajists, and twitted the Congress men with helping dyarchy to function. Mr. B. Muniswamy Naidu claimed that the Justicites had worked dyarchy for six years and now they had forced the Swarajists to work dyarchy through a 'binami" Ministry.

EXCISE MINISTER'S REPLY.

In his reply, the Excise Minister said that prohibitin was the definite accepted goal of the Ministry and progressive steps towards that goal were being taken. He said Government prohibiting health officers from doing propaganda against drink was under reconsideration and that steps would be taken for the reduction of liquor shops and consumaption of liquor.

Mr. S. Satyamurti, who was the last speaker in a vehement speech, replied to the Justicites. He said they were there to kill dyarchy but not to turn out the present Ministers to help the Justicites to come back to power. "Give us a solemn declaration," he said that after working dyarchy for six years you have found it unworkable, and we will walk with you into the lobby not to destroy this Ministry alone but fifty Ministries that might come after it."

The motion was then put and passed.

The House then took up the demand under "Stamps."—Free Press.

CAN EXPLOITATION BE PREVENTED:

(Continued from page 8.)

dlip to our Indian Institutions because they will then know that the people of India are behind them. After all where can Indian concerns go for patronage except to their own people? Indian Banks and Indian Insurance Companies have to and must depend for support on their own countrymen. If this support is not forthcoming from our own people to a considerably larger extent than exists to-day, how can we expect to build these institutions successfully?.

PREVENTIBLE EXPLOITATION.

Someone has said that India has no soul! From the way in which things are happening in India, there appears to be much truth in that observation. What is soul? I define it as feeling or someone or for something. I do not, however, think that our people have lost their soul to such an extent that they will deliberately be a party to continued preventible exploitation of India. It is for them in a body to wake up from their lethargy and do their duty to the Indian concerns. Let it not be said hereafter by the coming generations that our businessmen, when it was in their power to help Indian concerns, did not do their duty, but let it rather be said of them that by their patronage and timely support they had the foresight to discern the advantages to their country to be gained by the building up of sound Indian National Insurance Companies and Banks.

The M.C.T. Scout Club, Baroda, celebrated its 7th anniversary on Friday last, under the presidentship of H. E. the Dewan Saheb Rao Bahadur Krishnamachariar. The Hon. Scout Master Mr. P. K. Chhatre, B.A. read the report for the year.

BHADRAK ACCIDENT.

FURTHER DETAILS.

NO DEFINITE FINDING OF ENQUIRY YET

BHADRAK, March 15.

The Associated Press special correspondent who arrived at Bhadrak from Calcutta by the first available train wires that an inspection of the scene of collision and the investigation by the railway officials showed that the collision occurred on the fifth line, i.e., the goods shed line. The Assistant Stationmaster had given orders to set the points for the platform line for the reception of the mail and the points had been correctly set and locked for No. 1 line. He is reported to have authorised the lowering of the signal. It is alleged that points were somehow moved with the result that the train instead of coming to No. 1 line turned off to No. 5 line and collided with the shunting engine which was attached to a number of wagons on that line. It is not yet known who reversed the points and for what reason.

The Assistant Stationmaster, the locker and pointsman have been arrested. The first named has been released on bail. It is learnt that on account of Doljatra festival the mail was unusually crowded and that third-class booking was stooped at some stations. The leading compartment of third-class bogie carriages was occupied by 55 lascars who were proceeding to join S. I. Rail Zones at Madras and they bore the brunt of the collision resulting in six of them being killed and several injured, majority of them slightly. Thee European passengers were injured of whom two were travelling in third-class and one was an upper-class passenger, named Mrs. F. Baynes of Mayoris Vill, Randallas Road, Madras, who is stated to have received injuries on the head and shoulder.

Mr. L. Green, Agent and the Senior Government Inspector of Railways together with the Chief Engineer Mr. Alexander, the Transportation Manager Mr. D. Leslie, Superintendent of Claims arrived here by special train on Monday afternoon.

ENQUIRY.

An enquiry was immediately held and the District Magistrate, Baladore, Sub-Divisional Magistrate Bhadrak and the Superintendent of Police who arrived at the scene within a few hours of the accident were present during the investigation. The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Cuttack, was also present. As the engine crew were sent to Kharagpur Hospital they were not considered fit to give evidence at the enquiry. No definite finding could be arrived at the enquiry. The bodies of the fourteen persons killed were viewed at the morgue by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate this morning. The six injured lying in hospital include a Bengali woman and four Indian seamen.—A.P.

ANOTHER VERSION OF CASUALTIES

CALCUTTA, Mar. 16.

A special representative of "The Statesman" wiring from Bhadarak states fourteen were killed and 20 seriously injured in the railway smash. This includes the two Europeans in the Kharagpur railway hospital and six in the local hospital. About 25 persons who had received minor injuries have been allowed to proceed to their destinations after they received medical attention.

Among the killed are five women, two Hindus, six Muslim sea men and Oriya pointsman.

The crew of both the engines escaped miraculously.—Free Press.

6 DEAD PERSONS IDENTIFIED,

A special correspondent of the Associated Press wires from Bhadrak that of the fourteen killed only six could be identified. They are:—

(1) Achhamma, a Madrasi woman of Dhurrumtola Street, Calcutta. (2) Rathachar (50) a pointsman, B.N. Railway. (3) Krishnabai (16) of Madras. (4) Mahalakshmi (50) a woman of Madras. (5) Gandhi (25) a woman of Madras, and (6) Duli Mian, a Lascar of Noakhali.

C. P. COUNCIL.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS VOTED.

NAGPUR, Mar. 16.

On reassembling, the C. P. Legislative Council voted some supplementary demands this noon. The Public Gambling (Central Provinces Amendment) Bill was introduced without any dissenting voice. The Central Provinces Primary Education (Amendment) Bill, introduced by the Hon. Mr. Raghavendra Rao, was passed.

The Hon. Mr. Marten introduced a Bill to provide for the consolidation of agricultural holdings, and moved that it should be referred to a Select Committee. The House was divided in giving support to the Bill immediately, and it was decided that the Bill should be published and circulated to ascertain public opinion.

The Council was then adjourned to Monday next.—A. P.

Under the auspices of the Sri Vivekananda Society, Poona, the birthday anniversary of Bhagvan Sri Ramkrishna Paramahamsa was celebrated at Poona on Sunday. From 12 noon till 5 in the evening feeding of the poor was conducted at which more than 1,500 Daridra Narayanas were fed. In the evening Prof. K. H. Kelkar delivered a lecture on the "Life and Message of Sri Ramkrishna" at the Sardar Moodliar Club, Raste's Peth, Poona City.

"SAK" IN INDIA.

(BY RONALD G. ARMSTRONG, LL.B.)

LONDON, Feb. 10.

The reception of Mr. Saklatvala M.P. for North Battersea and India in the Westminster Debating Society, is a good thing from two points of view. The tribute of his fellow-countrymen and women is a fit and proper testimony to a consistent worker for India, for the Oriental spirit, and for humanity at large. It also tells the British people with a tongue of brass that their attempts at suppression and discredit are not to the taste of the people of India. It tells the jocular clubmen of Westminster that he is not a negligible force. Nay, it was even necessary, in order to to tell his own English colleagues that they must not back down in their defence of India and the Indian masses.

We thank the varied classes and shades of politics which associated themselves in the broadest tolerance with the said reception, because to some the Motherland stands first, to others because World-Humanity transcends personal feeling. It is in that spirit that I write; for I am not a Communist. A few months in the Communist atmosphere cured me of all desire to remain in it. My testimony to the Communist M.P., will perhaps give pause to some of the glib "Anti-Red" denouncers of Mr. Saklatvala's public work.

FAULTY HISTORIANS.

That reminds me that an article, otherwise excellent, in your issue for January 14 upon Mr. Saklatvala's life story, contained two errors which have frequently been repeated but are no less incorrect for that. I am in a position to speak on both with authority as I was a participator in the incidents referred to. The first incident is that of the I.L.P. refusing to affiliate to the Communist International and of Saklatvala joining the Communist Party. The I.L.P. as a whole long rejected (and never adopted) a proposal to affiliate. But, as long as the City of London Branch (with a few others) carried the resolution in favour of the proposal, there was no secession. Among the active band which, inside the City I.L.P. and outside, sought to influence the national conferences and Council in the direction named, were Mr. C. H. Norman, A. Field, Herbert Bryan, myself and others, including Mr. Saklatvala. When the City I.L.P. finally, as reasult of some wirepulling managed to defeat the perennial resolution in favour of Socialist unity, most of this band resigned. A few, like myself, joined the C.P.G.B. The point is, however, that Mr. Saklatvala, Mr. Field and others did not proceed to "rally themselves with the cause which the British Communist Party was espousing" for the sufficient reason that they were already members of the Communist Party!

OLD ASSOCIATIONS.

Mr. Arthur Field, for example, had been successively a member of all the forms of the evolving Socialist Party of this country from the year 1884,—Social Democratic Federation, British Socialist Party, Communist Party. Mr. Saklatvala, though not so old an adherent, was already a member when he was striving to prevent the I.L.P. from taking the "step to the right" which has left it in the arms of Amsterdam and the pink internationalists.

WORKERS' WELFARE LEAGUE.

The second error in your contributor's statement is that "Among his multifarious activities as a member of the Communist Party he founded the Workers' Welfare League which has been doing splendid work ever since its inception". The League will be surprised (but not delighted) to hear this tale of Communist activity. Just look at the dates. The League was founded in 1917, a date when the Communist activity was being dreamed of rather than exercised. The League was not in the slightest degree the product of Communist activity. It was conceived by a Tory but anti-Imperialist landowner, Mr. C. F. Ryder, and it was founded by Mr. Arthur Field. Mr. Saklatvala joined it, and acquired the position of its leading figure but I cannot see that his interests, and certainly not those of the League or of historical truth, are served by attributing to him the work of others. The first members were Mr. Arthur Field, Dr. Sorabji Dubash, Sidney Muggeridge, Potter Wilson, Dr. K. S. Bhat, John Arnall, C. F. Ryder and Arnold Lupton. For my own part I came in when Mr. Saklatvala did, and I never found anyone who questioned the fact, attested by the minutes, that Field founded the League. I have recently written to the Secretary who confirms this fact. The full details were given in an article available to all in your city, "A Link between Britain and India" on pages 42 and 43 of the "Bombay Samachar", Diwali edition, Nov. 5 last.

MRS. SAKINABAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

In Mrs. Sakinabai Hasham Premji Charitable Dispensary conducted by Dr. R. D. Chinoy the total attendance for the month of February was 5,283 out of which 810 were males 2,130 were females and 2,343 were children.

BHAKRA DAM AND THAT PROJECTS

CAUSE OF DELAY

LAHORE, Mar. 15.

Three more demands were voted in the Punjab Council to-day without much discussion, and the proceedings were more or less dull, compared to yesterday's animated debate. The demand under "General Administration, Reserved," was voted with a nominal cut of one rupee, which was proposed by Chaudhuri Afzal Haq, to raise discussion for the exemption of swords from the operations of the arms act, and carried, in spite of official opposition.

The demand in respect of debt service was carried without discussion.

Speaking on an amendment moved by Chaudhri Chhotu Ram, proposing a token cut to protest against the delay in pushing forward the Bhakra Dam Scheme and That Project, Mr. Smith, Chief Engineer, informed the House the reason why the Bhakra Scheme was delayed. He said that, in the opinion of experts, no suitable site for the dam was available which could benefit the Districts of Rohtak and Hissar, where distress, owing the scarcity of water, was acute, and they could not build a scheme on something that would eventually fail, and be a source of great danger to the districts, and before spending the tax-payers' money, they wanted to be sure that they were going to build on something certain, which would be of benefit to the Agriculturists of the Districts.

Speaking about the That Project, Sir Fazli Hussain, Revenue Member, informed the House that they were awaiting the decision of the Government of India and the sanction of the Secretary of State on the scheme submitted by them, and that the Government did not show any lack of sympathy in the matter, which was still being examined by experts.

The Council was discussing the demand under Registration, when it adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

TACCAVI LOANS GIVEN

HELP TO YEOTMAL DIST AGRICULTURISTS

YEOTMAL, Mar. 16.

Enquiries by Revenue officers about the condition of rabi crops in the district have been completed and suspension, to the extent of Rs. 41,353, has been granted in the case of 315 villages. With a view to provide employment for agricultural labour, the Deputy Commissioner has decided to grant Taccavi loans on a large scale under the Land Improvement Act. The new method of advancing loans under the Agricultural Loans Act consists in advancing them to a group of agriculturists in a village, each one of the group being held individually as well as collectively responsible to repay the loans of other agriculturists in his group. It is understood that under this new arrangement, the necessity to make enquiries into individual applications will be dispensed with, and a list of needy debtors will be prepared by the Revenue authorities, who will travel about for the purpose and fix convenient centres for the distribution of the amount of the loans.—A. P.

PUNJAB BANK CASE

LAHORE, Mar. 15

The Punjab Industrial Bank case, in which Diwan Mangal Sain, Managing Director, and three other Directors of the Bank, which is in liquidation, have been proceeded against under Section 477-A of the Indian Penal Code, recommended to-day after the Mental Expert's report that Dewan Mangal Sain was fit to take his trial.

Mr. Bogra, Inspector of Police, resumed his evidence for the prosecution from the stage where he left it on the opening day. Under examination by Mr. Raj Krishna, Advocate, Special Public Prosecutor, the witness produced more documents, including the transactions of the Hindustan Assurance and Mutual Benefit Society, with book entries and vouchers relating to the same, files of loan applications, and entries in connection thereto in ledgers and cash books. The witness also produced the portfolio of the Bank, obtained from the Registrar, Joint Stock Companies.

The witness had not concluded when the case was adjourned.—A. P.

PROFESSOR WINS RS. 1,200 PRIZE

The General Secretary, Hindi, Sahitya Sammelan, Allahabad City, wires:—

"The Hindi Sahitya Sammelan has decided to award the Manglaprasad Prize of Rs. 1,200 to Professor Tirloki Nth Verma, of the King George Medical College, Lucknow, at Bharatpur, for his "Hamare-Sharirki-Rachna."

Cairo.—The fifth Cairo-Karachi airliner has arrived.—Reuter.

The Gurudwara Central Board at a general meeting on Monday at Amritsar passed a resolution of Sardar Mangal Singh regretting the attitude of the Punjab Government in not releasing the Gurudwara prisoners and redressing the grievances of Sikhs in connection with the reform movement.

ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL REVIEW.

THE BETRAYAL—INCREASE IN TAXATION—THE SECRET OF IT—BOMBAY CHAMBER'S INCONSISTENCIES.

BY KRISTODAS.

The catastrophe has at last happened and the 18d. ratio has been foisted upon the country in face of the opposition of the whole country by an obstinate Government and an obstinate Finance Member in the interest of British manufacturers and with a view to present spurious artificial surpluses. Such a feat can only be accomplished in this country where the bureaucracy is not amenable at all to popular opinion. It may be said that the Legislative Assembly has passed the 18d. ratio by a majority of three votes. If the voting is analysed, however, it will be found that out of 68 who voted in the Government lobby, only 28 were elected members, which means that there was an overwhelming majority for the 16d. ratio, but the popular opinion was worsted by Government officials and Government nominees. The Finance Member had no fresh arguments excepting those he has been trotting forward time after time. The popular side was ably presented by Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas and Messrs. Birla, Jamnadas and Jinnah. Sir Victor Sassoon pointed out how the prices in India had not adjusted themselves to the 18d. ratio. The figures which he quoted should go to undermine the very foundations of the whole structure, which Sir Basil Blackett has reared upon the adjustment of prices. This led to more expenditure being incurred in this country on, for instance, the military department, though the Indian public is given to understand that there has been a retrenchment in the military expenditure of about 15 crores of rupees. The protagonists of the 18d. ratio always emphasise its 'de facto' aspect but forget, as Sir Purshotamdas remainded them, that in the last 12 years gold rate had not been above 1s. 4d., except for three years and that even then except for a few months; it was never at 1s. 6d. Even during the few years that it soared above 1s. 4d., it was 1s. 5d. only. One of the arguments used by Sir Basil Blackett and his henchmen for drawing members to the Government lobby was the threat held out that the 16d. ratio would lead indirectly to a reduction in wages. Sir Purshotamdas rightly characterised this propaganda as 'definitely misleading'. Prof. Gustav Cassel, the author of the theory of "Purchasing power parity" discussing this question in his "Money and Foreign Exchange after 1914" observes: "A fundamental condition for this equilibrium is that produce prices corresponded with the costs of production, that is to say, the sum total of prices that had to be paid for producing the article. This condition seems at present (1922) to be far short of fulfiling in most countries." During the year 1921 wholesale prices dropped in a number of cases so excessively that they reached a level far below the costs of production. In such cases an adjustment is essential either by raising the price of the produced article or by reducing wages or other costs of production." This should have been an eye-opener to leaders of labour like Mr. Joshi, who chose to support the Government on this question, despite the warnings given that the 16d. ratio would lead to heavy cataclysms in the industrial world forcing the closing down the factories and throwing thousands of men on the streets. They were told, however, by their 'charmer' that the 16d. ratio would lead to a reduction in wages and they kept their faith in that profession disregarding the fact that as the adjustment had not yet taken place, wages even under the 18d. ratio will have to be reduced before complete adjustment takes place.

INCREASE IN TAXATION.

Sir Basil Blackett's misleading cry was that the 16d. ratio would lead to increased taxation, thus implying that there was no increase and there could be no increase under the 18d. ratio. As a matter of fact there is a rise in indirect taxation to the extent of rupees sixty crores in four years, as pointed out by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, in terms of gold. He rightly said that it was the most vicious tactics to use Exchange as a lever for raising taxation. Just as a magician, on a variety stage, shows six oranges when there is really one orange in his hand, members of the Assembly were told by the Finance Member to congratulate themselves upon a big surplus and reduction in Provincial contributions, when as a matter of fact the country has to pay through its nose additional amounts in the way of land revenues and the country's industries have to face a powerful competition because of the Exchange. Mr. Jinnah rightly exhorted his fellow members not to have any division with regard to such a question and to have only one bias in favour of Indian interests, a bias of which they could not be ashamed. The appeal, however, went in vain and the act of the great betrayal was taken mortgaging the future of India for another 20 years.

THE SECRET OF IT.

The question is: why did the Government, who surely had ample means at their disposal for gauging the real public opinion, act in the way in which they have done? The secret is found in the telegram sent by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to the Government of India supporting the 18d. ratio wherein they say:

"In view of the interests of the vast population using cloth and other imported commodities and also of the vast majority of wage-earners being buyers of surplus agricultural products and importers of machinery for growing industries as also to preclude the possibility of reinstating Provincial contributions and enhanced taxation, they support the Government ratio'.

The last two clauses are inserted as they had to be but otherwise the emphasis is mainly placed upon the benefit the 18d. ratio will confer upon the importers. Sir Montagu de P. Webb in a recent article on the question again emphasises that: "the first tendencies of a 16d. ratio would be for the prices of all goods to raise exportable commodities because of the same sterling prices would bring in more rupees; that exports would be stimulated temporarily and imports would be temporarily checked and that Indian cotton mills would reap rich harvests because they would be able to charge more for their yarns and cloths; that the balance of trade in India's favour would for the moment greatly increase and the additional money imported, manufactured and put into circulation in various ways in order to adjust this favourable balance, &c." All this plainly means that the action taken by the Government will hit exporters and producers, that is, agriculturists and industriasts alike, and would benefit importers and the European population here who have to remit their moneys to England. This is the whole secret of the subtle, insidious and pernicious manner in which the 18d. ratio has been foisted upon the country. It is not necessary for me now to describe all the results which will ensue from this new legislation, as day follows night and night follows day, but this may be said and must be said for the benefit of those, who have chosen to betray the country in her hour of direst need, that the staying power of the agriculturists and even working people employed in cities which is already being drained and weakened would be still further weakened through the agricultural and industrial distress which will come on and that the staying power having considerably been reduced millions of our people will fall easy victims to any epidemic which may visit India this year or the next." In fact their debilitated constitutions will attract the epidemics and their blood will be on those who have pushed through the 18d. ratio.

BOMBAY CHAMBER'S INCONSISTENCIES.

The speech of Sir Joseph Kay, the retiring President of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was full of inconsistencies so far as the ratio question is concerned. In the beginning of his speech he referred to the trade slump which showed a decrease of about 20 per cent. in the All-India total value of exports as compared with the same period in 1925, while the imports of foreign merchandise comparing the same two periods showed an increase of 3.4 per cent. He also showed how the total visible balance of trade declined from Rs. 85.75 to 27.16 crores. With regard to Bombay, particularly, the export value of Indian merchandise declined by 35 per cent. The grim significance of all these figures is, however, lost upon Sir Joseph Kay, because of his predilections for the 18d. ratio which naturally suits his Chamber which represents the importing interests and which is always of course, a strong henchman and ally of the Government. If his vision had not been obscured through these causes he would have admitted that this decline in the export trade both of the whole country and particularly of the Bombay Presidency, was due to the Exchange policy of the Government which naturally would result in killing exports. Sir Joseph Kay, however, lays the blame mainly upon the Kathiawar Ports which have diverted trade from Bombay. Kathiawar ports have, to an extent, diverted trade from Bombay and from other British ports. A strong and vigorous action is required on the part of the Government to stop this diversion which is not carried out always by fair means. Government have announced the stopping of all re-shipments from Bombay for Kathiawar ports, but this is not enough. In fact, since sometime past steamers are directly proceeding to Kathiawar ports with their merchandise. What is wanted is a Committee of enquiry as suggested by the Indian Merchants' Chamber to see how far the allegations with regard to means other than fair being adopted to divert trade from Bombay are justified and to find out what can be the remedies adopted for fighting this evil. If it is a fair diversion, Bombay will have no grounds for complaint, for she must be prepared for some loss in her trade consequent upon the growth of other ports which were either non-existing before or were in a petty stage. What I went to say, however, is that the President of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was wrong in attributing the whole of this reduction in the Bombay export trade to this cause. The ratio has played a prominent part and will play still a greater part in the unfortunate reduction of the export trade of the Bombay Presidency and of the whole of India.

Sir Joseph Kay gave some figures to show that the import of America was not entirely due to 1s. 6d. ratio. The mere fact, however, that there was once an import of 177,317 bales of American cotton in 1911-12 does not go towards disproving the theory that the growth in the import of American cotton this year has been due to the 18d. ratio. It is surmised by people who ought to know that there will be in one year four lacs bales of American cotton imported into the country. There is also another factor of great importance to be observed and it is the import of Australian wheat in Bombay. This has been imported already to the extent of 18,000 tons and it is expected that there will be still further imports. Australian wheat has been able to come to Bombay mainly on account of the 18d. ratio and Australian flour has been able to come to Colombo and compete with Bombay and Karachi flour, because of the same reason.

GLEANINGS FROM URDU PRESS.

MEMORIAL TO "SHARAR"

To commemorate the memory of Maulana Abdul Halim "Sharar," the Urdu Novelist of Lucknow, who died in December last, Maulana Wahiduddin "Salim," Professor, Osmania University, Hyderabad Maulvi Abdul Haq, Secretary Anjuman-e-Urdu, Aurangabad, and Maulvi Saiyed Hashimi, Member of the Bureau of Translation, Hyderabad, have announced three prizes of Rs. 200, Rs. 125 and Rs. 100 respectively to be awarded to the writers of first two best-written articles published during the year in the quarterly magazine, "Urdu." The last prize will be given to the writer of the best poem published during the year in that journal. The prizes will be awarded every year. The donors will act as judges and the names of the prize-winners will be daily announced. ("Hamdard.").

"Swami Onkaranand who was for some time the editor of the "Onward," is at present staying in Amritsar and is taking a keen interest in the social activities of the town. He is busy making arrangements for opening a hospital in Allahabad during the Kumbh festival. He is also preparing the ground for establishing a league of religions." ("Bande Mataram").

The Constantinople correspondent of "Hamdard" states that Umar Riza Bey is translating Urdu books into Turkish and so far two books have been sent to the press. One of the two books is Maulana Shibli's "Al-Faruq" which is, by the way, one of the best books ever written in the Urdu language on the subject. The other book is by Maulvi Muhammad Ali of Lahore and deals with the life of the Prophet.

"The residents of the Burn Bastion Road, Delhi, have decided to change the name of the road into Shraddhanand Bazar and to use the same in their trade references. The decision is quite welcome inasmuch as the Burn Bastion Road was the place where Swami Shraddhanand used to stay while in Delhi and it was here that he gave his life. It was therefore, in the fitness of things to call the road after the name of the martyr. It is now left to the Delhi Municipality to endorse this decision and we hope that it will do so by passing a resolution to that effect. ("Tej.").

ENVER PASHA ALIVE?

The Constantinople correspondent of "Hamdard" is responsible for giving currency to a rumour to the effect that Ghazi Enver Pasha is still alive and that at present he is working at the court of Shah Reza Khan Pehlavi. The correspondent has, however, asked Persian newspapers to inquire into the matter.

B. S. P. C. A.

During the month of February last, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to animals employed in all 54 Agents, of these 7 were on sick leave and 3 were employed for office and hospital work. The 44 Agents employed for out-door work succeeded in prosecuting 1,432 individuals during the month. In 1,219 cases the accused were fined more or less. In 25 cases the accused were fined and their animals, viz., 100 were ordered to be sent to the Hospital by the Magistrates.

In 96 cases convictions were obtained against bullock cart drivers for allowing their carts to be overloaded. Also 42 loaders were convicted and fined Rs. 287|8 in all. In 17 cases convictions were obtained against drivers of horses and bullocks for perpetrating gross cruelty to their animals. In 25 cases owners of horses and bullocks were punished for allowing their unfit animals to be worked.

ANIMAL HOSPITAL.

688 animals were treated by the Society's Veterinary Inspectors as out-patient free of any charge at our dispensaries at different courts. These include cases brought by the Police.

A Gokak correspondent writes: "His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore's programme to Gokak Falls has cancelled."

Sir Guy Rutledge, Chief Justice, Rangoon High Court, opened the Fourth Baby Show on Tuesday evening on the slopes of Shwedagon Pagoda.—A. P.

FUTURE OF INDIAN ART

MR K H VAKIL'S LECTURE

DELHI, March 13.

Mr. K. N. Vakil, Honorary Secretary of the Prize of Delhi Scheme for the encouragement of Indian Art who has been here, for about a week for enlisting sypathy and support for the scheme delivered on Thursday evening before a crowded audience at the Hindu College an interesting lecture on the "Future of Indian Art." Dr. Keshav Dev Sastri, a prominent leader of the city, presided.

Mr. Vakil very briefly explained the aims and objects of the Scheme and indicated its national importance. Delhi was again, he observed, becoming the centre of activities which could be regulated and directed towards the systematic advancement of Indian art and culture. It was true that everything in India appeared to be religion, everything appeared to originate and end in religion. But religion as interpreted by its art and cult was a much wider conception than that denoted by the mere mechanics of worship or empty speculation in philosophy. Religion was conduct in life. It was applied to life. And, above all, it interpreted and inspired life. If ancient literature was, he observed, any guide, religion recognised of old was the common name for the conceptions divided in modern times as civics and sociology. The man who planned, a house or a village, a temple or a fort or a palace, knew not only the "style" of architecture he had to adopt, he knew also civic requirements embodied in the precepts in the Shilp Shastras and knew also the requirements of town-planning and civic design. The distinctions peculiarly modern between Fine and applied Arts were unknown. Painting, Sculpture, architecture and the art-crafts were not independent of inspiration from daily life and its surroundings. And appealed to the students to rediscover from the historic and artistic surroundings of the ancient city, the guidance and inspiration for the future. He emphasised the need for artistic surroundings in daily life and suggested that without the congenial atmosphere and surroundings reform in art would neither be vital nor permanent. He suggested a study circle for the College an art museum, and gallery built up by the students, and planned tours round the ancient cities as practical steps towards a definite grasp of the true value and immensity of the ancient art and culture of the country. It was not possible to hope for the fruitful evolution of national conceptions in art if the efforts for its reconstruction were not nation-wide. That was why he thought the systematic increase of interests essential for the nation-wide regeneration in art. He concluded by saying that art was the most effective means of education and the language of beauty was one that exercised universal appeal. It was a power that confirmed, fructified faith in fraternity, that power was still possessed by India.

MARCONI COMPANY.

DIRECTORS' REPORT CARRIED.

LONDON, MAR. 15.

A crowded meeting of Marconi shareholders in London considered the proposals to reduce its capital. After lively discussion, in the course of which Maroni threatended to resign from the Board if different proposals were made by the Committee of shareholders, the Directors' report was put to vote, and declared carried. A poll was demanded on the motion, and this resulted in 1,586 thousand for the adoption of the report and 320 thousand against.—Reuter's Special.

(A Reuter message, dated 5th inst., in this connection, stated as under:—"Drastic alterations in the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company are recommended in the report of the directors, comprising a general reorganisation, the appointment of new directors, cancellation of capital to the extent of £1,626,000 and the subsequent restoration of the normal capital of £4,000,000 by the creation of new shares.)

RAJPUTNA'S NEW A. G. G.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AJMER, Mar. 15.

On the retirement of Colonel Patterson, Mr. L. W. Reynolds, President of the State Council of Jaipur, arrived this morning to assume charge of Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, and Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana. It was a humiliating spectacle to see mounted Rajkumars of Mayo College awaiting, like ordinary sawars in the station compound, to salute the new Agent with their naked swords.

Mr. Reynolds after inspecting the Guard of Honour etc., motored to the Town Hall where a Darbar was held. A welcome address was presented by the Municipality which drew his attention towards the needs and difficulties of Ajmer regarding the water supply, sanitation, etc. Mr. Reynolds promised to give his best attention towards the schemes that would be presented before him.

The Commons passed the third reading of the Royal and Parliamentary Titles Bill.—Reuter.

London.—The Prince of Wales received Major-General Arthur Solly-Flood.—Reuter's Special.

(Major-General A. Solly-Flood is coming to India to take up the appointment of Dy. Adjutant-General, Army Headquarters).

LONDON LETTER.

SHANGHAI AND THE POWERS.

WORKERS' WELFARE LEAGUE OF INDIA.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Feb. 1.

To-day, Shanghai has become the centre of World's interest. The World's hopes and fears are centred there. This cosmopolitan city on the Pacific, twice as big as Bombay is being turned into a stage for the fight between the forces of light and darkness. Twenty-one imperial warships —British, American, Japanese, French and Italian—are riding in its harbour. Nearly 16,000 foreign troops are at the moment already available for any land operations and more are expected from different quarters during the next few days. The Nationalists are already the masters of Hangchow—the key to Shanghai. Sun's defeated forces are in disorderly retreat; burning and pillaging the country-side, his men are pouring into Shanghai. The city is in a ferment and under Martial Law. A general strike has been called by the workers. Forty-thousand men have to-day ceased work as a demonstration against General Sun-Chuan-Fang, a protest against the arrival of the British and other forces, and a gesture of sympathy with the Nationalists. The Nationalist army is expected any time to be at the gates of Shanghai. For the last two days, the jingo papers in London are getting ever so panicky; now the cry is no longer the protection of British citizens abroad, but that the British forces in Shanghai are in peril. And for the defence of these defenders, more men and stronger action would probably be sanctioned. There have been repeated meetings of the Cabinet. One may therefore expect rapid developments during the next few days.

SHANGHAI: THE KEY TO FOREIGN PENETRATION.

It is significant that the imperialists should have massed their forces at Shanghai. It is through Shanghai, the key of the Central Yangtze river, that the foreign imperialists had dominated China. Once Shanghai is in the hands of the Nationalists, the dreams of the imperialists to penetrate and partition the Celestial Empire would be blown sky-high. At Shanghai all the imperialists would, therefore, probably make a common cause and present a united front. As long as the British were the only losers, the American, the Japanese and the French had kept studiously aloof. But they are sensible enough to know that once the Nationalists become the masters of all China, the stolen lands and special privileges of all the Powers—and not only the British—would be gone-for ever.

Hence, the Americans and Japanese, who only a few weeks back were severly criticising the despatch of the large British expeditionary force, are now landing more and more of their forces in Shanghai. The French authorities are taking measures for a scientific and formidable defence. They know that now they are all in the same boat. "The military forces now in Shanghai are sufficient" writes "Echo de Paris" to-day, "only disunion and cowardice on the part of the Powers can now deliver the place into the hands of the enemy." The capture of Shanghai by the Nationalists means an enormous danger to the Imperialists. It makes annually over 40 million's income through opium smuggling alone. It also receives 40 per cent. of the total of the Chinese customs revenues. It is a big prize. It is nominally Chinese but as a matter of fact the rule is in the hands of the Imperialists, since they have their own administration, their own police, their own consular jurisdiction, their own troops, warships etc. The power of their tool, Sun Chuan-Fang—has enabled them to nominate their agent as Lord Mayor even in the Chinese town. The permanent representative of Sun-Chuan-Fang in Shanghai was proposed, for instance, by the British. Similarly, the President of the Chamber of Commerce, a well-known Chinese democrat, was removed and his place taken by of the direct and indirect rule of the an agent of a British firm. But in spite imperialists in the whole of Shanghai or even because of it, the Nationalist movement has spread more quickly among all strata of the Chinese population.

More than two hundred thousand workers have taken part in the recent protest strikes at Shanghai, never less than ten thousand being out at the same time. The strikes involved not only foreign but also Chinese works. They spread from factory workers to municipal and transport workers; they were as much political as economic in aim. Although the Trade-Union Council and the unions were constantly prohibited, the workers maintained their organization the whole time; often compelling the workers and the police to negotiate with those prohibited organizations. These two hundred thousand workers of Shanghai form a united front. They have been trained by the numerous strikes, and fight with skilled tactics.

It is a known fact that the students of Shanghai are very radical. There are more than ten colleges in the town. In consequence of the Students' political activities the Imperialists with the help of

cy against the students. In the spring of the last year, the students were called upon to take an oath that they would not concern themselves with the workers and politics. The students' embarked on a strike which lasted for months.

A remarkable struggle is going on between the two tendencies within the bourgeoisie. To the one group belong the Comprador (large traders), to the other compradors and employers. The former are vassals of Great Britain, the latter of Japan. When it suits their purpose, the bourgeousie are thoroughly radical; they advocated particularly the abolition of the unequal treaties and sympathise at times with the workers who are striking against Imperialists. At the order of the latter, Sun has taken from them the posts of Chief Mayor and President of the Police. He has also succeeded in withdrawing the Chambers of Commerce from their influence.

In spite of the arrest and execution of numerous students and workers in Shanghai, the law and the police no longer have the necessary power to arrest the swelling current of Nationalism; neither has Sun-Chuan-Fang any control over the mutinies amongst his own troops. This is why the Imperialists are centralizing their naval and military forces in Shanghai.

FOREIGN INTERVENTION.

With the landing of the foreign troops in Shanghai, foreign intervention in Chinese civil-war has already begun, though it may not be officially admitted. The immediate effect of British soldiers and Punjabis pouring into Shanghai was to release the troops of Sun-Chuan-Fang who were engaged in maintaining "law and order" against the rising temper of the Chinese population of Shanghai. Thanks to these timely foreign reinforcements, Sun-Chuan-Fang was free to confront the advancing Nationalists with a mass of 100,000 men and was at the beginning of the week for the first time able to drive back the People's Army—if only for a short distance. Until the British troops came, Sun had to keep most of his own troops in Shanghai, as it is only by force that he could maintain his hold on Shanghai. Nor is Sun willing to comply with the American proposal to turn Shanghai into a neutralised zone. Similarly, without the permission of the Shanghai Municipal Council, or the authorities controlling the international settlement, the British have though it fit to land their troops. The British have invaded Chinese territory in South at Shatankok, ten miles across the frontiers of "British" leased territory at Kowloon opposite Hongkong. This was done not in order to protect any British lives but on the flimsy pretext of anti-British propaganda.

THE W. W. L. OF INDIA.

One does not know when the Indian National Congress will seriously set about organizing foreign propaganda. In the meanwhile a modest institution in London —the Workers Welfare League of India— has been quietely doing what it can to educate British workers as to the appalling conditions of Indian Labour and enlist its support for its betterment, by means of bulletins, lectures, representation at conferences. At its recent annual general meeting, it could review with pride the events of the last year and the growing understanding between British and Indian trade-unionists—the most concrete evidence of which was the substantial British contribution to the Bombay textile worker's strike fund and the timely support of the Indian Trade Union Congress to the British Workers during the General strike. The many years' pioneering work of the League was at last bearing fruit. The League was started by Mr. Saklalvala and some prominent British trade-unionists several years before the Russian revolution and hence it cannot possibly have any Bolshevik origin or connection as some critics with an axe to grind, would like to suggest. Last year the League suffered from the general financial stringency in the British Trade Union world. One learns that the League has for a long time been promised help by the Indian Trade Union Congress which in its turn expects a donation from the Indian National Congress. It is to be hoped that things would not be indefinitely delayed. It would be a pity if the League is starved of funds just when it is getting down to the brass tacks.

Now that the Congress has removed the ban on foreign propaganda, one fears that there may be a swing to the other extreme, and much precious Congress money would be frittered away in the fashionable centres of the world in fashionable ways. But there will be something substantial to show in return for the expense if Indians would concentrate their efforts in fields likely to bear fruit. Perhaps the best and the most effective allies that Indian nationalists would secure in the anti-imperialist struggle would be the working-classes in the Metropolitan country, who with their own worsening conditions are rapidly waking-up to the sinister implications of Imperialism.

JOHN MORLEY.

The recently published biography of

mantic period of the hope of this Victorian Radical. Mr. Hurst takes us through the story of Morley's early adventures in Journalism. "Leaving Oxford with only a pass degree, without capital, too proud after the quarrel with his father to ask for help from home, John Morley was thrown upon his own resources. I believe he had some help from Thomas Fowler, but for three or four years it was a very hard struggle not merely for the comforts, but at times even for the bare necessities of life." He had undoubtedly one or two years of black poverty. As he himself said: "I was a scrawler when I first came to town—and I have scribbled many a day before now with a hungry punch; but it was all honest and honourable." These days of hardship were not without their compensations, however. Later, he describes how, around his chambers in Staple Inn, he saw the homes of the poor, and their misery left a permanent impression on his impressionable mind. In the winter of 1871, five gas stokers were sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment for conspiracy in a strikek, and Morley was so disgusted with the "bases, bloody, and brutal middle and upper class" that he wrote, "I cannot think of anything else and lie awake at nights. I must let my flame forth. It is the worst atrocity in my time." But this was when Morley was still a man of letters and had not yet developed into a man of affairs and politician. The change was symbolized by his new connection with Chamberlain —the incipient imperialist, and the weakening of his earlier ties with that Victorian radical—Frederick Harrison.

MALEGAON PRISONERS.

QUESTIONS IN BOMBAY COUNCIL

The following questions were asked and replied to in the Bombay Council:—

Mr. G. A. Dagumiya (Central Division): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) how many prisoners sentenced to transportation for life in the Malegaon Riot case have completed five years of the period of transportation;

(b) whether they intend to release such of the prisoners as have completed five years of imprisonment;

(c) if not, the reasons for not releasing them.

The Hon. Mr. J. E. B. Hotson: (a) Eight. (b) and (c) These cases will shortly come again under the consideration of Government.

INFORMATION BUREAU.

Mr. F. J. Ginwala (Bombay City, North): Will Government be pleased to state—(a) what amount has been spent annually for the maintenance of the Information Bureau; (b) whther and why it is necessary to maintain such a costly establishment; (c) whether the information supplied by Government to the public through the Information Bureau could not be supplied to the Press by the Department of Government concerned; (d) whether it is a fact that the services of the staff of the Information Bureau have been made pensionable.

The Hon. Mr. J. E. B. Hotson: (a) The following is the annual expenditure on the Directorate of Information since its inception:

1920-21, Rs. 37,761; 1921-22, Rs. 57,699; 1922-23, Rs. 59,042; 1923-24, Rs. 64,821; 1924-25, Rs. 42,411; 1925-26, Rs. *44,900; and 1926-27, Rs. *39,900 (up to 31st January 1927).

(*Includes salary of Director of Labour Intelligence from June 1925 from which date Director performed the combined duties of Director of Information and Labour Intelligence.)

(b) Government have considered it necessary to set up this establishment, and the Legislative Council has year by year passed the grants for it, thus showing that this Honourable House agreed with Government. It would take more time than can be given to an answer to a question to explain the reasons, which are already on record. (c) Not with equal convenience to the public and the press. (d) Yes.

MODEL FARMS.

Mr. F. J. Ginwala (Bombay City, North): Will Government be pleased to state how many model farms have been started by the Agricultural Department in the Presidency to encourage greater and better yield of agricultural products.

The Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan: A list of agricultural stations in the Bombay Presidency is placed on the Council table. The expression "Model Farm" is vague. The agricultural stations are for cattle breeding, plant breeding, education, experiment and demonstration. Many of them serve more than one of these purposes.

REWARD FOR SNAKE-KILLING.

Mr. M. D. Karki (Kanara District): Will Government be pleased to state why destruction of snakes in other districts than Kanara is not rewarded?

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir: In Kanara such rewards are offered by Municipalities. In no district does Government give rewards for the destruction of snakes.

BRIBERY IN THE PANCH MAHALS.

Mr. W. S. Mukadam (Panch Mahals District): Will Government be pleased to state—(a) whether they have got any information that bribery has not disappeared from the Panch Mahals District in general and Dohad and Jhalod talukas in particular; (b) If the answer is in the negative whether they have got any special secret agency through which they can get reliable information?

The Hon. Mr. J. E. B. Hotson: Government are aware that the millenium has not dawned in Dohad or anywhere else.

COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION

Mr. R. G. Pradhan (Nasik District): tion be pleased to state what steps he intends to take to bring about the introduction of compulsory elementary education throughout the Presidency, within the shortest possible period?

The Honourable Dewan Bahadur Harilal D. Desai: Under the Primary Education Act it is within the province of Local Authorities to prepare and submit schemes for compulsory elementary education. Government will be glad to do their part provided funds are available.

PROHIBITION POLICY.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan (Nasik District): Will the Honourable Minister for Excise be pleased to state—(a) what measures he intends to adopt to give effect to the policy of Prohibition as early as possible; (b) whether he believes in that policy?

The Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan: The Excise policy of the Government of Bombay is laid down in Government Resolution No. 982-24 dated 12th February 1925 which has been published. In connection with the excise arrangements for the ensuing year Government have decided to continue the rationing system, the reduction being based on the ration for the year 1926-27. The rate of decrease has been ordered to be limited to 5 per cent. both in the Town and Island of Bombay and the mofussil including Sind, except in the districts of Panch Mahals and East and West Khandesh in which further rationing has been suspended. The report of Sir Joseph Kay's Committee with the dissenting minutes has just been received and Government are considering how to frame their Exeise policy in view of the financial problem raised therein.

UNIVERSITY REFORMS ENQUIRY COMMITTEE REPORT.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan (Nasik District): Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state what action has been taken on the report of the University Reforms Inquiry Committee?

The Hon. Dewan Bahadur Harilal D. Desai: The report is under consideration. A sum of Rs. 50,000 has been entered in next year's budget.

LIQUOR SHOPS: LOCATION.

Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan (Ahmedabad District): Will Government be pleased to state—(a) whether it is their policy not to allow liquor shops in the vicinity of public Government buildings like courts, schools, colleges, police stations, etc. (b) if the answer to (a) is in affirmative, the reasons why they have allowed the opening of a foreign liquor shop by Messrs. E. R. Fanibanda and Sons at "Fanibanda Building" near Saher Kotda Police Station, Ahmedabad?

The Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan: (a) The Honourable Member is referred to paragraph 14 of Government Resolution No. 982|24, dated 12th February 1925, which contains the orders of Government on the subject. (b) The question does not arise.

INDUSTRIAL HOUSING.

SPEECH OF HON. MR. C. JEHANGIR

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

The "following extracts rom the speech of the Hon. Mr. Cowahji Jehangir during the debate on the cut of Re. 1 from the Development Department deal with one or two points which were not clearly brought out in the reports of his speech.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir pointed out that the Mears' Committee was appointed by the Government of India and it would be out of place for him to make any remarks of any kind on the findings of that Committee's Report. The motion was intended to be a vote of censure and he desired members to understand that Government, as a whole, was a continuous body, although, so far as he personally was concerned, none of the schemes were launched during the time he had been the Member responsible for the Development Department.

Dealing with the Cotton Cess, a suggestion had been made that Government had robbed the cultivators. Yet, when the Cotton Cess was sanctioned some years ago, the millowners strongly contended that it taxed them, and not the agriculturists. It was in order that the owners of factories should pay some of the loss on the chawls, that the tax was levied. It was never intended that the agriculturists should pay the tax. It was very difficult to say who, in fact, paid that tax.

INDUSTRIAL HOUSING.

Criticisms had been made with regard to various aspects of industrial housing. So far as bad debts of the chawls were concerned, they were no bigger than those of the Improvement Trust chawls, and he thought that a sufficient answer on that point. The original figure of Rs. 1,100 per room was based on figures supplied of the cost then existing. When the chawls came to be actually constructed, however, the cost of construction had gone up considerably. But it was reasonable to compare their costs with those constructed by the Improvement Trust about the same time for the same size of rooms. The cost to Government, including the land, was Rs. 2,084 while the cost to the Improvement Trust was Rs. 1,940. The higher cost of the Directorate's chawls was due to the heavier expenditure on roads, sewage, story-water, drains necessitated by the extensive area of the site.

As regards the question of concealment of facts, he desired to point out that there was a Press note issued in March 1923 pointing out that Government had fixed Government were committed to 50,000 rooms, but when he came to take charge and looked into the matter, he thought the time had come when further construction must be stopped. Except for 12 chawls which they were bound to construct, not another chawl built after thta, and the Advisory Committee had confirmed that opinion. There were gentlemen who still believed that Government ought to continue to build their chawls, but there were two or three dissenting minutes to the Advisory Committee's Report—one from Mr. Baptista and one from Mr. Surve, who urged that Government should still continue. Government, however, had come to the decision that no further chawls should be built.

A PROMISE UNFULFILLED.

The Hon. Member representing the Bombay Millowners' Association had made a strong point of this. It was true that Government promised 50,000 rooms and had not provided 50,000 rooms. They promised to supply them at Rs 5|8 per month for mill workers. The rent at Worli had been Rs. 5|8 for the last yetr or so. Had the Hon. Member or his friends taken advantage of those rooms? No. His honourable friend talked about the promise given by Government that they would have 50,000 rooms at Rs. 1100 per tenement, but Government offered rooms at Rs. 5|8 per room but his honourable friend had not come forward to take them. The rooms will be offered at Rs. 5 and he wished to know if his honourable friend would now take them He thought not, for he wanted them for next to nothing. The House wished to wipe off as much of the loss as possible. The rents had been reduced to Rs. 5 and to large employers of labour, Government were prepared to make further concessions. The concession rate would come to about Rs. 4-2 per room. It was to be seen how many millowners, who accused Government of not having carried out the undertaking to complete 50,000 rooms, would take up these 9,000 rooms at Worli and relieve the House and Government of their anxiety at having them empty.

SUBURBAN SCHEMES.

As regards the Suburban Schemes, they were launched before he took charge of his Department but Government had taken steps to retrench as far as they could in regard to these. All development in the suburbs had been stopped for the last three or four years. No body had ever denied that Government purchased large properties in the suburbs. They purchased them when his honourable friend, Mr. Lalji Naranji, was also buying properties; and it was at the time when the whole of Bombay was buying properties. Just a Mr. Lalji Naranji had stuck to his properties waiting for better times, so had Government got to wait. Government had gone a step further and under the Land Acquisition Act they de-notified a very large area of land running into thousands of acres and thus got rid of their responsibility of having to acquire the land. Government had taken action to decrease their responsibility so far as they were able to do so."

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

FORMAL WORK TO BEGIN IN MAY.

At a public meeting held on Saturday at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Miss Katherine M. Davis, Hon. Secretary of the "Children's Aid Society" which is to begin its work formally in May next, spoke on the activities of the Society. At the outset she said that proper methods of dealing with Juvenile offenders was one of the greatest wants of Bombay. The need called for ways of meeting it. A step in the direction was the passing of the Bombay Children's Act. But the Act till now remained inactive. She appreciated the difficulties in the way of Government in enforcing the Act, but she was glad to say that the Government had at last made a generous gesture. It has given the old Umarkhadi Jail for a site. It had further promised to bear the expenses for the reconstruction and repair of the site and a grant of Rs. 20,000 for the expenses of the coming year.

The Society would begin its work formally in May and the support of the public was badly needed.

AIMS AND OBJECTS OF SOCIETY.

The aims and objects of the Society are the following:—

To establish a non-official agency for putting into operation and carrying out the provisions of the Bombay Children's Act.

With this end in view to co-operate with all existing societies which are concerned directly or indirectly with child-welfare in the City of Bombay, to co-ordinate their activities and to devote particular attention to those branches of the work which have not yet been fully developed.

To collect and administer funds for child-welfare in Bombay City.

To maintain a Clearing House and a Remand Home for Children awaiting orders under Parts II and III of the Bombay Children's Act, and for youthful offenders awaiting trial under Part IV.

To assist societies and persons who maintain Certified Schools and institutions and persons performing the functions of "fit persons" and "places of safety" under the Act, and if necessary to maintain such schools and places.

Generally to arouse public interest in the care children, and to help in the pr

COTTON MARKET BILL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The provisions of the Cotton Market Bill were published on January 24th, 1927, in the Bombay Government Gazette. As indicated in the statement of objects and reasons printed at the end, the present Bill is intended to be purely an enabling measure and is based on the recommendations of the Indian Cotton Committee and on the Berar Cotton and Grain Markets Law 1897. The Indian Cotton Committee drew attention to the necessity of better provisions for the marketing of Cotton and kapas by growers and pointed out the advantages of the Berar system of cotton markets as leading to better prices, fairer weighments and the prevention of illegal deductions. The purpose of the Bill is therefore to provide for the establishment of recognised open markets for the purchase and sale of cotton in the Bombay Presidency excluding the city of Bombay and Aden and for the better regulation of such markets. Section 4 gives power to the Local Government after consulting the Divisional Cotton Committees to declare that any place shall be a Cotton market. When once an area has been declared as a Cotton market, a market committee consisting of 12 to 16 members is appointed. The composition of the Committee is that of the total number of members, not less than half shall be representatives of growers, one will be a nominee of the Local Government, one shall be elected by the local authority of the area in which the market is situated and the remainder shall be elected by the local traders. The Bill further empowers the Local Government to make such rules as they deem proper for the management and regulation of such markets. It also reserves to itself the right of prescribing the constitution of the Divisional Cotton Committee (Section 6) which is to be consulted by the Local Government before a particular area is declared a Cotton market. A Divisional Cotton Committee is defined in Section 3, clause iii, as follows: "A Divisional Cotton Committee shall consist of the members elected by such body or bodies and in such manner as may be prescribed in this behalf together with such person or persons as may be nominated by Government to represent the interests of the growers of, and dealers in Cotton", (quotation ours). Now what are these bodies? The Bill has omitted to mention them. If these bodies are meant to be the District Boards and the Divisional Agricultural Boards, then we may say at once that they are not not fit and proper bodies to be represented on the Divisional Cotton Committees. The District Boards and the Municipalities are certainly not the bodies which can speak with any authority on questions affecting the interests of Cotton growers i.e., the cultivators. To ask such bodies to elect their representatives on the Divisional Committees is therefore, to say the least of it, not desirable. The Agricultural Boards, whose personnel is appointed by Government by nomination, should not be considered proper constituencies for the purpose of electing the Divisional Committees because, the representatives of the Agricultural Boards being nominees of Government, the principle of election will be thrown overboard. Government have also the power according to this 'definition' to nominate persons to represnt the interests of growers and of dealers also. Reading between the lines of this definition, we are afraid that these Divisional Cotton Committees are a mockery for they will not directly and indirectly represent anybody but Government themselves. The Divisional Committees will in effect become nominated bodies and will be totally under the Government Officers of the Agricultural Department. Influential persons in the good graces of these officers will in practice form the Divisional Cotton Committees. The honest course for the Local Government, it appears to us, would have been to declare straightaway without creating these so-called elected Committees that they reserve all the rights of declaring a particular area a cotton market. If the Bill is really for the good of the growers, then we would suggest that the Divisional Committees should have on them real representatives of the people of the area. These representatives may be elected but such organised bodies as the Co-operative Cotton Sale Societies and such groups of villages and by such persons as the Government may determine by rules. We for our part fail to see the utility of these Divisional Cotton Committees. The Government ought to lay down a minimum area in the statute which could be declared a Cotton market and if the inhabitants of that area wish to have a Cotton market Committee and if all the conditions laid down by the Government are fulfilled, Government may proceed to declare that area a Cotton Market. Again a Divisional Cotton Committee or even Government should have no power to declare any area a Cotton market against the wishes of the people living in that area. We have also another suggestion to make viz., that wherever co-operative cotton sale societies exist, the Divisional Committees should allow the societies the option of declaring whatever areas the latter deem proper as cotton markets. In the Bill no mention is made in regard to the position of these societies. We hope Government will not overlook their interests when framing rules under the Bill.—Yours etc.,

M. H. V.

Santa Cruz, March, 7.

Rugby.—Vice Admiral Sir Hubert Brand will become Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic fleet in succession to Admiral Sir Henry Oliver from August 11th 1927, when Sir Oliver will have completed the full tenure of three years in

B. E. S. & TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

STEADY EXPANSION OF ELECTRICAL SUPPLY.

The following are extracts from the report to be presented to the Shareholders at the Seventh Ordinary General Meeting of the Bombay Electric Supply Company to be held at the Offices of the Company, Tramway Building and Tramways Co. Bombay, on Thursday, (the 24th inst.) at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

The total revenue for the year 1926 from all sources, amounted to Rs. 1,50,51,508-2-1. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 80,23,720-3-11; The net receipts from the year's working aggregated Rs. 70,27,787-14-2.

From this balance the following further items of expenditure have to be deducted before arriving at the net profit available for distribution:—

Interest for the year on the 7 per cent. Debenture Debt Rs. 7,00,000-0-0; Provision for Depreciation:—General Account Rs. 12,70,930; Special Account Rs. 2,45,370, total Rs. 15,16,300-0-0.

Provision for Reserve against fluctuations in value of Assets Rs. 75,000-0-0; Provision for Writing off Rights and Concessions Rs. 40,710-0-0; Provision for Writing off Expenses re Extension of Debenture period Rs. 1,00,000-0-0.

After making these deductions aggregating Rs. 24,32,010-0-0.

There remains an available balance of profit of to which has to be added the amount brought forward from 1925 Account Rs. 2,12,588-12-11.

Making a balance of profit available for distribution of Rs. 48,08,366-11-1.

The Directors recommend that this sum be appropriated as follows:—

To Dividend for the year on 7 per cent Cumulative Preference Shares Rs. 6,30,000-0-0; To Payment of Dividend (Free from Indian Income Tax) for the year on the Ordinary Shares at 14 per cent. Rs. 37,80,000-0-0; To Bonus of one month's pay to the Company's Officers and Employees Rs. 1,80,000-0-0; To be carried forward to next year's Account Rs. 2,18,366-11-1; Total Rs. 48,08,366-11-1.

Note.—Dividend on Ordinary Shares amounts to a total payment of Rs. 7 per share for the year, of which half yearly interim dividend at Rs. 2/8 per share was paid in October 1926).

*Free from Indian Income tax.

EXPANSION OF REVENUE.

The year 1926 was again marked by a severe and general depression in trade, which affected all classes of the community. This notwithstanding, the revenue expanded. The receipts from Supply increased by Rs. 2,46,706 but the net revenue shows a decline of Rs. 1,94,364 as compared with the previous year. This arose from the fact that in 1925, when the Company's electrical energy was supplied jointly from its own Steam Power Station at Kussara and by the Hydro Companies, a specially favourable temporary price for bulk supply was obtained. Although the Steam Power Station was closed on 11th January 1925, the new rates were not payable to the Hydro Companies until 1926. Those higher charges more than absorbed the normal growth of revenue. The traction earnings improved slightly, the disturbing effects of the prolonged strike in the Mill Industry gradually passing away. The speeding up of the tramway service and the policy of judicious retrenchment bore further fruit; the net receipts from this source increased by Rs. 2,07,775. The final result is that the total net receipts, including all miscellaneous items, amount to Rs. 70,27,787 as compared with Rs. 69,48,680 in the previous year.

BUS SERVICE.

During the year the Company inaugurated the first regular motor omnibus service in the city, covering the route between the Afghan Church at Colaba and Crawford Market. Experience showed that there was a real demand for this transportation facility, and that it could be satisfied at a modest profit. The service was therefore extended to serve the districts lying between Warden Road and the Ballard Estate, and arrangements have been made to extend these services so as to embrace the greater part of the Island. The Company's omnibuses are the best obtainable, running on pneumatic tyres, and equipped with comfortable bodies. They are appreciated by the public, and afford a very desirable transportation service.

As the 7 per cent. Mortgage Debentures have been renewed, and it is no longer necessary to make provision for their early redemption, the sum of Rs. 5 lakhs, reserve against redemption, has been transferred to the General Reserve.

ACCELERATION OF SERVICES.

The arbitration with the Municipal Corporation concerning the fares to be charged over the Gowalia Tank Extension was completed and the route opened to the public on 11th February. Further progress was made in accelerating the running and reducing working expenses. The Municipal Corporation met the request of the Company for sanction to run tramcars at a higher speed in a liberal spirit, and approved of a maximum of eighteen miles per hour if more powerful brakes were fitted. Further tests with these brakes on the service from the Museum to Sassoon Dock show that cars can be safely run at the higher speed, and that drivers feel greater confidence in the new brakes. A programme has been prepared for the gradual extension of the quickened services, as experience is gained and the staff is trained, to those areas which the sanction of the Municipal Corporation covers. The public appreciates this better service and the many improvements which have been, and are being made in the appearance and cleanliness of the cars. The permanent way, rolling stock, and overhead equipment have been maintained in a high state of efficiency.

The chief characteristic of the year was the steady expansion of demand even in a time of depressed trade.

Y. M. C. A. ACTIVITIES.

REPLY TO MR. HOBBS' ATTACK.

The following is the continuation of the letter addressed to the European Association of India by the general secretary of the National Council of India, Burma and Ceylon. (Y. M. C. Association).

Reference was made by Mr. Hobbs to the Journal of the National Council of Y. M. C. A.'s called the "Young Men of India;" and we are informed that "articles violently anti-British, some in eulogistic terms of Russian revolutionaries, began to appear." To this charge I would add a further one made by him, that in this connection the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Rawlinson, and Sir William Vincent uttered some threats regarding the attitude of both the civil and military Governments towards the Association. As far as I know, the attitude of these authorities was the result of certain articles—to be more precise, four in number—during the period of several years. The "Young Men of India," as conducted by us, usually contains four to five articles every month dealing with various matters. Any reasonable person, looking over the offending articles, will recognise in the first place that they were extremely small in number, in the second place that they were not anti-British, and in the third place that they were written by contributors who were feeling deeply and keenly the tragedy of the situation as reflected in 1921 and 1922. On the other hand, the moment these articles were pointed out to the Executive, a statement was issued regarding the attitude of the Association as a whole towards them. It was felt that they transgressed the resolution of the Convention, which laid down that all discussions of matter of public import should be carried on in an atmosphere of mutual trust and goodwill. On the whole it was held that these articles might have the effect of causing mistrust and bad feeling; and the Executive took certain practical steps including the appointment of a committee, to scrutinise articles contributed to the "Young Men of India," in case they were controversial in tone. Since then no complaint has come to us regarding our magazine. I think that all fair-minded persons will agree that the Association has done what it could to prevent anything to appear which might create mistrust and bad feeling. I may add further that the statement regarding the publication in the "Young Men of India" of articles eulogising "Russian revolutionaries" has no foundation whatsoever.

NEST OF STONE-THROWERS.

During this period of stress (1921-22) Mr. Hobbs tells us that the College Street Branch in Calcutta was reported by the Police to be a "nest of stone-throwers." This is the first time that I have hard the charge mentioned, and I naturally investigated the matter. I have before me a statement made by Mr. C. S. Paterson, who has lived in the building for many years and still a resident there. He says that during the Prince of Wales' visit to Calcutta the building was decorated with flags, and was the only one so decorated in the immediate vicinity. During one of the days when the Police were clearing the corner where our building is situated, a number of students were watching them from the top windows and one of the students called out to the Police. Later on, the Commissioner of Police told the Secretary, Mr. Elliott, of this incident. As far as Mr. Paterson knows, no stones were ever thrown from the building. As a matter of fact the Police were given the courtesies of the building and made free use of our telephone for their business. I may add that the Prince of Wales never passed by 86 College Street during any time of his visit.

DR. EDDY AND DR. SAUNDERS.

I pass now to the statements made regarding the speeches of Dr. Eddy and Dr. Saunders at the Calcutta Rotary Club, an institution with which I may say the Y. M. C. A. is not even remotely connected. Dr. Eddy was a member for nearly twenty years of the staff of the Indian Y. M. C. A. I believe he left Indian in 1911. He is a speaker of great power and distinction. During the War he was greatly used by the American Army as well as the British Army in France to keep up the morale of the troops, particularly when they came out of the line for rest. Since the War Dr. Eddy has turned his attention to the study of industrial and social problems He is a man of private means, and during these years of his service in the Association, whether in India or in other countries, has never needed to accept money for his services. He has visited many countries, and made a certain study of social and industrial conditions in a visit to India, if I mistake not, during the winter of 1922-23. I have not before me the report of the speech made at the Rotary Club or the discussion that took place and hence I am unable to give the facts with accuracy. Dr. Eddy is accused by Mr. Hobbs for his "bitter" and "contemptuous hostility to the British in the East." Fortunately I have Dr. Eddy's book published a little after his visit to India entitled "The New World of Labor." He has a chapter on India which is entitled "India's Industrial Revolution." In this chapter among the statements he makes is the following:—

"We desire to bear testimony to the fine spirit of many employers. Some of them showed an attitude not only of fairness, but of real human concern for their workers."

With regard to conditions generally as compared with China, he says:—

"When we contrast this with the frequently inhuman hours of unprotected labour in China, and even with conditions in some of the backward states of America, we see how far advanced India is in her labour legislation."

UNFOUNDED CHARGES.

There is one statement to which I feel a special rejoinder is necessary. Apparently the European Association accepted as proved Mr. Hobbs' statement that the Y.M.C.A. Boy Scouts are prevented from singing "God Save the King," The Y. M.C.A. is connected with the Boy Scout Movement in the following provinces:—The Punjab, the C.P., Madras Presidency and Burma. We have made enquiries at the official headquarters of the Boy Scouts Organizations with the following result:—

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, Provincial Scout Commissioner, Madras Presidency, telegraphs "No Scouts Association in the Presidency so far as I am aware which is prevented from singing 'God Save the King.' In fact it is their duty to do so appropriate occasions."

The Provincial Secretary of the Boy Scouts' Association, telegraphs from Nagpur, C.P.

"Statement that Y.M.C.A., Boy Scouts are not allowed to sing 'God Save the King' is a bare-faced lie so far as Central Provinces are concerned. They are allowed and have sung it time and again in my presence."

The Scout Commissioner of the Punjab, the Hon. Mr. Justice Cecil Fforde, wires to us:—

"If European Association attack on Y.M.C.A., Boy Scout troops in India is intended to include the Punjab, I am personally satisfied that the charges are made without a vestige of truth."

Mr. Frank Wood, the Scout Commissioner for Burma, telegraphs us saying:—

"There is not the slightest foundation for the statement that Y.M.C.A. Scouts are not allowed to sing 'God Save the King' so far as Burma is concerned."

We are further authorised by telegram of the State organiser of the Boy Scouts Movement in Travancore to say that he is unaware of any restriction whatever against singing "God Save the King" among Y.M.C.A., or other scouts.

CHARGE OF BOLSHEVIK INFLUENCE.

Both Mr. Hobbs and his Seconder Mr. J. N. Becker spoke of Bolshevik influences in the Y.M.C.A. in China. Unfortunately we are not in a position to make a statement regarding China, as the Y.M.C.A. of India has no organic connection with the Y.M.C.A. of China

PLEA FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

MR. K. M. MUNSHI'S SPEECH AT AHMEDABAD

Addressing the University Electorate of Ahmedabad under the Presidentship of Mr. Mulchand Asharam Shah, Advocate, Mr. K. A. Munshi, one of the candidates for the next University Bye-election said that he stood there in the heart of Gujarat to speak to the Gujarati Graduates—many of whom were his school and College friends and collaborators in public life and literature. The speaker said that it was an impossibility to tell them anything about his views which they already did not know; and he would be untrue to himself and to them if he were to attempt to raise any hopes brilliant in conception and yet not realizable in practical politics.

At one time, said Mr. Munshi, it was thought by constitution makers as well as by educationists that one system either of Government or of education could be transferred from one nation to another. It was this point of view which prevailed at the time among the English administrators of India who were responsible for their present system of education. But a national system of education might not only be connected with national life but might produce intellectual forces and habits of mind which would, when transported into the arena of life or politics could consolidate and strengthen the nation.

THE PRESENT SYSTEM.

By slow degrees they had obtained the right, though to a small extent, to guide the form and tone of their education. He yielded to none in a sense of dissatisfaction towards the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms; but he felt it strongly that even the little power that they had given they were not utilising to the utmost extent particularly to alter the character of their education. Their Legislative Council had a majority of elected members; a representative of their City presided over the ministry of Education; and it was high time that every effort should be made to reform the whole system of their education.

It would be a futile experiment to make water tight compartments of education and then to try to alter any one of them. Primary, secondary and higher education all the three might go together. The number of years that were at present wasted after education; the disregard for physical culture of the students, now obtaining in the schools and colleges; the rigidity of the courses prescribed: antediluvian notions of what is known as liberal education; all those required most earnest attention. The aim of the whole system of education might be, first and foremost, a normal development of the student's physique; secondly the acquisition of the means of self-support; thirdly a training for an intelligent and active participation in national affairs; and lastly the acquisition of a general culture which would enable the student to appreciate the beautiful in life and literature.

LACK OF VOCATIONAL AIM.

Again their education had really no vocational aim at all; unless, a clerical career, by courtesy, might be called a vocation. To some extent their higher education prepared students for the intellectual vocations like Law and Medicine. But a total disregard of manual training, of industrial, commercial and technological courses had rendered their education ridiculous in the eyes of the people. When the Baroda University Commission was taking evidence the speaker was surprized to note one point of view on which all the witnesses were unanimous. Every one of the witnesses was emphatic that the graudates of the type turned out by the University at present were not wanted, for they could not turn their hand to any of the vocations. Why was there such a general contempt for higher education? Why was it that their education did not command the respect which it commanded in the past? Because, to a large extent their education by itself did not equip the students with the necessary means of self-support.

In concluding his speech Mr. Munshi tried to portray the present system of education in some of its aspects. So long as the present system continued, he had no doubt, that they might establish universities, they might confer degrees on every man that wanted it, but all to no purpose. Unless there was a change of ideals there was no salvation for their educational system.

PROBLEM OF MILK SUPPLY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I have read the article in your issue of 16th Feb. 1927 regarding the slaughter of the milk-cattle, and feel glad to see that there are some people who take interest in this wide problem.

I am the managing proprietor of a first class dairy in Quetta I have studied the whole question and therefore am in a position to advance my views also.

The people usually carrying on this sort of business are in most cases of a poor class. They are known as the Gawalas or Bhayas. They are not in a position to maintain dry-stock and keep the dairy running in conscientiously honest manner; it is, therefore, that they adulterate and being hard pressed they sell their dry-stock to the butchers and their agents.

If they had plenty of money or call-up money within easy reach and at a low rate of interest I am sure they are too Humanitarian to sell to butchers and too gentlemanly to adulterate. Man by nature is not bad.

Agriculture and dairying are the best productive works but when one sees the poor condition of the gawalas he is not able to judge the reasons.

In every society there are some social problems which are as important as the political ones. Long speeches are made by our leaders in the Legislatures on political problems but not a moment's consideration is given to the milk-problem, upon the purity of which depends the health of the future generation.

So many baby-shows are organised and so many welfare-centres established; still the root cause of the evil is not being hit upon. So much havoc is caused by the infant mortality; still the milk problem is not being solved.

Where is Mr. B. F. Bharucha? Why does he not interest himself in the milk problem?

I therefore, appeal to the good sense of all—the Councillors of the legislatures, social workers, humanitarian leagues etc. to work hard and get the causes, which come in the way of the gawala, removed.

I am sure if the causes are removed the health of Indians is sure to improve and the infant mortality percentage decreased.

The following points require serious attention. They are not, however, exhaustive—Friendly suggestions are however welcome:—

(1) Co-operative bankikng to advance short-term loans to the gawalas, repayable in three or four monthly instalments at a lower rate of interest.

(2.) Bounties and subsidies, to the diaries to enable them to make milk cheaper and thus to enable the poor to purchase also.

(3.) Insurance of the cattle at low premia basis.

(4.) Pastures for dry-stock.—Yours, etc.

K. H. PARWANI, B.A.,
Managing Proprietor
The Model-Dairy
(Or The Guaranteed Pure Milk Supply).
Quetta, " "

MILK FROM A TREE!

WE CAN GET BUTTER AND CREAM FROM OTHERS

You would be able to live almost entirely on the produce of certain trees if it were possible for them to be grown in your garden.

Take the Milk Tree, of South America, for instance. When the trunk is pierced, it gives out a sap-like milk that is quite palatable.

Then there is the Butter Tree, which grows in Central Africa. The olive-like fruit yields an excellent butter after a little preparation.

Another foodstuff is provided by the Bread-fruit Tree. The fruit is baked and eaten in the same way as we eat bread, and is quite as nourishing as the bread made from flour.

If a luxury is desired, the fruit of the socalled Cream Tree, grown in Sierra Leone, forms a most excellent cream says R. W. S. in "Pearson's Weekly".

Perhaps the most useful of all trees is the Cocoanut palm. You could live in moderate comfort by the aid of this tree alone.

The trunk can be used for building houses and making furniture. The leaves will make an excellent thatched roof.

The blossom of the cocoanut palm can be eaten as a vegetable. It can be made into jam, too, as the flowers contain a certain amount of sugar.

Delicious cream, and even lemonade, can be made from the kernels and juice of young cocoanuts, and when the nuts ripen, they provide good solid and liquid food.

The eating and drinking utensils come from the shells of the coco-nuts, which can be fashioned into cups and spoons.

"MOVIES" HELP THE NAVY

WHY WAVES ARE STUDIED ON A SLOW MOTION FILM.

It is some years now since the Navy began to use the cinematograph. At first it was merely to get publicity and to interest the public in the Sea Service. But it was not long before the naval officers saw further use and began to develop it on more scientific lines.

The first real job that the "movie man" did for the Service was to photograph ships, and models of ships, being tried.

This does not appear at first sight to be very useful. But one of the greatest difficulties of the designer of a ship that must be speedy—as a man-of-war almost invariably has to be—is to reduce the friction of the hull against the water.

It is easy enough to eliminate all projections, says F. C. Bin "Pearsin's Weekly," but it is not so easy to get the lines of the ship so perfect that she slips, through the water with the minimum of resistance.

The only way to detect any trouble is to examine the bow wave and the wash scientifically. For many years this had been done either from on board, from a ship accompanying the one tried, or from beside an experimental tank through which a paraffin wax model was being towed.

But obviously it is far better to get a complete cinematograph film, which can be run off at leisure and stopped if the observers wish to examine a wave very carefully.

CINEMA AND GUNNERY.

Cinematograph is also used in connection with gunnery. When the gunners are practising, the canvas target only represents a very small section of the battleship at which they would be firing in actual warfare; and it is very difficult indeed to judge just how near the shots fall which do not actually go through the canvas.

This point was formerly a cause of constant argument and discussion, but now a ship accompanies the fleet at target practice, and the film that she takes puts matters beyond doubt.

The cinematograph is also being used by the Ordnance Department.

Everybody knows how at the Battle of Jutland many of our shell's exploded on the sides of the enemy ships and did not penetrate far enough to do any real damage.

The Admiralty does not intend such a thing to happen again, and it has therefore evolved a wonderful slow-motion camera, with the aid of which the experts can examine the actual explosion of a shell against a target. They are hoping to use the knowledge gained to produce a shell that will burst just as they want it to.

PRIMARY SCHOOL AND DISPENSARY.

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION'S APPEAL

The following appeal has been issued by Swami Viswananda:—

It may be known to you that the Ramakrishna Mission has now got a permanent home of its own at Khar, Lakshminagar. The Mission has been propagating the truths of the universal religion of Vedanta in the different parts of the City and the suburbs ever since it was started four years ago. It has been repeatedly emphasised by Swami Vivekananda, the illustrious founder of the Mission, that India's salvation lies through ameliorating the condition of her down-trodden masses. "The poor, the illiterate, the ignorant, the afflicted let these be your God. Know that service to these alone is the highest good and service to God," so said the Swamiji.

In obedience to the command of the great Swamiji, the centres of the Mission (there are ninety centres in India, Ceylon, Burma and F.M.S., and five in the United States of America) carry on humanitarian and educational work besides preaching the eternal principles of religion. The Bombay Branch of the Mission started a charitable dispensary three years ago and a primary school for the children of the depressed classes in May last. Service to humanity without distinction of caste or creed has been the motto of the Mission.

Sevashramas or (homes of service) for the poor and the destitute have been started by the Mission at Hardwar, Benares, Allahabad, Brindaban and Rangoon. The need of a charitable dispensary in the growing suburbs of a thickly populated city like Bombay is a desideratum and the number of patients attending the dispensary shows unmistakably that it is removing a long felt want of the locality.

A small plot of land has been purchased and the foundation-stone of the School and Dispensary building laid by His Holiness Swami Shivanandji, the revered Head of the Mission, during his recent sojourn in our midst. It is proposed that a building on a modest scale should be constructed to house the School and the charitable Dispensary. Dr. M. S. Gore, M.D., and several other doctors have offered their services free for the dispensary. All sympathisers of the movement and charitably disposed persons are earnestly requested to contribute their mite towards the building of an institution which will be dedicated for the service of poor Narayanas.

Contributions for the building, for the up-keep of the School and the Dispensary will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the President, Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, or Mr. S. I. Ginwalla M.L.C., Treasurer of the Ashram, Old French Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BABY WEEK, BOMBAY

PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE'S REPORT

The following are extracts from the Second Report of the Provincial Committee of the National Baby Week, Bombay Presidency, for the year 1926 (Incorporating National Health):—

The Honorary Provincial Secretaries paid 21 visits to different places in the Presidency for either organizing or presiding over Baby Weeks and the Divisional Secretaries paid 18 visits. The Assistant Secretary visited 20 centres. The Committee despatched 3,145 letters and 394 parcels. Complete sets of exhibits, cinema outfit etc., in charge of trained workers were forwarded to 42 local Baby Week Committees for celebration of Baby Weeks during the year under report.

THE FINANCIAL POSITION.

The financial position of the Committee was not very satisfactory and encouraging, considering the amount of work they had to undertake as compared with that of last year. The total contributions received amounted to Rs. 20,330 only. The Committee's grateful thanks are due to the Government of Bombay for giving a generous grant of Rs. 15,000 and a supplementary grant of Rs. 1,000 for the year under report.

The Wadia Charities and the Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society contributed the handsome grants of Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 2,500 respectively.

REPORTS FROM MOFUSSIL CENTRES

The reports from the centres so far received show that at almost every place the show was conducted from two to seven days. It included a variety of programme of songs, health dialogues, illustrated lectures, opening and closing ceremonies, ladies meetings and cinema shows. Well laid-out Health and Mothercraft Exhibitions were arranged with the help of the exhibits and the operators supplied by the Provincial Committee. Nearly 2,95,300 men and 1,92,250 women attended the Baby Weeks. 220 lectures with magic lantern and 406 without magic lantern were delivered. About 11,894 babies came up for examination and Rs. 6,122|4|3 were spent on prizes to healthy babies in cash or kind.

The immediate results of the public awakening created by the celebration of Baby Weeks is very encouraging, 2 District Health Associations have been started, and the establishment of 6 more is under consideration. 3 Infant Welfare Centres have been started and 8 more have been proposed to be established. 2 Dais' or Lady Health Visitors' Elementary Classes are started and 2 more will be started shortly. 2 Maternity homes have been established and 4 more are likely to be opened in near future.

SUMMARY OF THE REPORT.

In all 50 centres celebrated Baby and Health Weeks during 1926 as against 29 in 1925 with the material assistance and guidance of the Provincial Committee. Five more centres have fixed their programmes and booked up material for the celebrations. In 1926 the Committee kept ready two cinema machines in charge of cinema operators to be sent to mofussil centres along with the Provincial Committee's exhibits. The appointment of the Honorary Divisional Secretaries and paid Assistant Secretary in the early part of 1926 enabled the Committee to spread that movement more or less uniformly to all the Districts. Production of a large amount of literature especially posters in some of the principal vernaculars used in this Presidency helped to a great extent to popularise this movement in the moffussil during the year under report. Rs. 66,863|3|3 in all were spent in 1926 by the Provincial and Moffussil Committees as against Rs. 78,730|3|7 spent by them in 1925.

EAT IN A RED ROOM

COLOURS CAN AFFECT OUR BODIES AND MINDS

Put a spider and a wasp together under a colourless bell glass and they will live in peace; but place them under one of scarlet tinge and they will at once engage in mortal combat.

Very few of us have the least idea of the part colour plays or can play in our lives, and of how it can alter both our bodies and our minds.

The experiment has recently been tried in a Staffordshire school of fitting one class-room with special glass, permitting the passage of ultra-violet rays. Within a few weeks the boys in the class-room were found to have grown faster and gained more weight than other boys in the school.

This gives the idea that people who are too stout should fit pink panes in their windows, which would cut off the violet rays and make them slender.

For a lazy child a room with bright red walls ought to be used, for red gives energy. It would not do, however, to put the average energetic, mischievous youngster in such a room. It would excite him to all sorts of pranks, says T. C. B. in "Pearson's Weekly".

Men who understand the action of colours say that we ought to eat our meals in a red room, study in a green one, and sleep in a blue one. But the blue would have to be just the right blue, for some shades are very depressing.

Oddly enough, blue has a stimulating effect upon plant life, but green the very reverse. Put a blue tinted cloche over a plant and it flourishes, but cover it with green glass and it will wither away.

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"Golden Still"
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has a wonderfully refreshing odour of invigorating quality. Don't merely ask for Eau de Cologne but Grossmith's "Golden Still" Eau de Cologne—the product of nearly a hundred years' continuous improvement. Magical in relieving headache, fatigue, or distressed nerves.

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TOILET SOAP, BATH SOAP,
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Of all Chemists & Bazaars. Beware of worthless imitations. Insist on having the original.
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MARIANI TONIC WINE.

Dr. G. GAUNTERLET, Deputy Professor at the Faculty of Medicine at Bordeaux, Director of the Biological Laboratory in the higher study school of Paris, says

"He who has tried Mariani Wine will not stop drinking it."

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THE POPULAR PHARMACY (Regd.)
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1 Gross Dry Compressed ZANGI INKLETS, any Colour	1	0	0
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(Mention "Bombay Chronicle" with date.)

USEFULNESS OF MUSEUMS

MR PRATER'S LECTURE

Mr. S. E. Prator, Curator, Bombay National History Society, delivered an interesting lecture on Tuesday evening in the Sanitary Institute on the "Services of the Museum to the public and the schools". He demonstrated by lantern slides the usefulness of the Museums.

In regard to the Museums last year, the Director of Public Instruction, Mr. Hamley, Principal, Secondary Teachers' Training College and Mr. Farooqui, Secretary, Schools Committee held a conference at the Elphinstone College, in order to discuss the way in which the Public Museums of Bombay could be made use of by the school children of Bombay. The Schools Committee had at the same time asked the Secretary to prepare a scheme for having a central museum for Municipal Schools. The Secretary thereupon wrote to various educational authorities requesting them to make suggestions in the matter. Their replies were all circulated to the Schools Committee but on further consideration the Schools Committee came to the conclusion that it would be very expensive to have an independent Museum for the Municipal Schools and so they requested the Secretary to correspond with the Curators of the existing public museums in Bombay and to make proposals for an arrangement whereby, the Municipal school children could be given the gratest possible benefit of those museums. The Secretary, thereupon wrote to the Curators concerned and had several interviews with them.

In this connection the Committee has received very valuable help from Mr. Prator and Sir Reginald Spence who have made very valuable suggestions in the matter.

It is hoped that with the help of Mr. Prator and other Curators of the Museums in Bombay, the Schools Committee will very shortly be able to arrive at a definite arrangement for training teachers in the practical use of Museums for school purposes, which will largely be confined to nature study—a subject which will shortly be included in the revised curriculum of Bombay Municipal Schools.

LANTERN SLIDES DEMONSTRATION.

Mr. Prator in the course of his speech demonstrated several lantern slides showing how children were educated in America in nature's study and said 6 lacs slides were shown in Chicago and New York to the students in vast halls. Even blind students were given training in the study of nature by means of the skill of the taxidermists who stuffed animals and birds for the children's study.

Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai in proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer intimated the audience that it was proposed to start a museum for the municipal school boys shortly where training will be given on the lines demonstrated by Mr. Prator.

COUNCIL ELECTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—There are several candidates in the field for the forthcoming election of a representative of the University of Bombay on the Bombay Legislative Council. Some of them have issued manifestoes declaring that they will move for the establishment of a Technological Institute, reforming of the University, creation of new Universities. These are all surely laudable objects, but the question is, whether there is a ghost of a chance for the carrying out of these objects through the Council. The Bombay Government has neither the funds nor the intention to help in the achievement of these objects. The Council as constituted is an iron wall against which would-be-reformers may knock in vain. The campaign of "responsivism" has met with a sorry fate and its two leading and able exponents—Lala Lalpatrai and Mr. Jayakar both of them sturdy, honourable and honest patiots,—have practically admitted their disillusion in the Assembly. It is then the clear and obvious duty of electors to send a surgeon like Dr. Deshmukh, who will use his surgical knife to cut away the system of mock reforms, to the Council.

—Yours, etc.,
A NATIONALIST.

Bombay, March 10, 1927.

LETTERS TO M. L. A.'S NOT DELIVERED.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Will you kindly enlighten me as to why letters addressed to the members of the Assembly at Delhi are not being delivered? I have been addressing several of the important members by their respective names and designation besides prefixing the word Hon. before their names and adding, Members of Assembly Delhi. Some of these letters having come back and fearing the rest will share the same fate, I write to know if it could be possible that the P. O. authorities at Delhi do not know where the Assembly is holding its session, or that they do not know or think it possible to trace the leaders of our country!—Yours, etc.

A. J. E. D'CRUZ,
F.R.S.A., F.R.C.I., etc.
"D'Cruz Hall", Cochin.

WEEKLY BULLETIN OF CITY'S HEALTH.

During the week ended 12th inst. the total mortality 622 was 31 more than in the preceding week, the death-rate registered was 24.90. The total mortality for the 11th week of 1926 was 551 and death rate 22.40 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1922-1926 was 756 and death rate 31.70.

Out of the total deaths, 132 were among infants under one year of age; 2 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City. Cholera was absent during the week. Small-pox caused 52 attacks (including 2 from the (Harbour) and 31 deaths. Plague caused 2 attacks and 2 deaths. Influenza caused 2 attacks and 2 deaths. The number of live births registered during the week was 339 as against 375 for the 11th week of 1926, and 365 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1922-1926).

INDORE RIOTS AND AFTER

FATE OF INDIRA GUNJ.

(From Our Correspondent.)
INDORE, Mar. 12.

The Department of the Inspector-General of Police is very busy in investigating the riot cases and until now they have arrested about 250 persons. The jail being insufficient to accommodate these under-trial prisoners, some are locked up in the Fort. There are various speculations about the causes which led to these riots in Indore city. The acquittal of the Mahomedan accused in the temple pujari murder trial had caused some bitterness among a section of Hindus. The Shradhanand meeting under Mr. Pant Vaidya's presidency, exasperated certain fanatic Mahomedans. The rich Jain and Bania merchants had for some time placed a boycott on Moslem players of brass band. Thakore Balvantsingh's subhaship at Khargone had shown that he was not popular with Mahomedans and Brahmins. His transfer and promotion to Indore did not please certain section of Holkar subjects. People here are adversely criticising the Divan's order to arrest and put chains in Thakore Balvant Singh's hands, as unfair and injuring the dignity of a high official. The Divan R. B. Bapna, I think, has kept a cool head and acted impartially. The special court for trying riot cases will begin its work next week. This tribunal consists of Messrs. Bhanderker, Jambheker and Mozamali, with Mr. Pant Vaidya as Puble Prosecutor. Indorians are not satisfied with the last appointment.

* * *

Mr. Kelly who was once Resident at Baroda took charge of the office of A. G. G. on last Tuesday. Mr. Glancy left Indore to-day by motor.

FATE OF INDIRA GUNJ?

About 10 miles from Bhanpura, H. H. the ex-Maharaja was pleased to found a colony called "Indira Gunj" in the name of his Junior Maharani. In order to induce the tradesmen to settle in this new place by a Huzur Order it was proclaimed that only half the customs duties would be charged to those settling in this new Gunj for a period of 10 years. A few merchants accordingly errected shops and residential quarters in the neighbourhood and prayed to the authorities for water and police facilities. These requests of the settlers had hitherto remained unattended to, and merchants had been bitterly complaining about this apathy of the authorities. About a month back Mr. Motilal Bijawargi, the Finance Minister, and Mr. Shamrao Kanungo, the Customs Commissioner, paid an official visit to this centre. These officers motored in the neighbourhood and after taking part in sumptuous receptions and tea parties at the hands of their subordinates, they left the locality after being profusely garlanded. They failed to investigate the real state of affairs in these districts and, it is reported, had no interviews with the poor agriculturists. A deputation of merchants, who had invested monies in colonising Indira Gunj, waited on these officers and complained how in breach of the Huzur order they were compelled to pay full customs duties. No heed was paid to their grievances and they were peremptorily ordered to remove their stalls and vacate Indira Gunj. The Indira Gunj Mundi merchants are in extreme sorrow at the scant courtesy shown to them by these officials. The aggrieved persons are advised by lawers to file suits in civil courts for damages against Government for acting against Huzur orders. Every well-wisher of the Holker State is condemning this conduct of the officers. This action of the officers indirectly means a slur on His Highness' mother in whose honour the said Gunj was specially founded. It is hoped the Cabinet will hold an independent enquiry and give redress to the merchants.

* * *

Indorians are glad the Burwaha Maheshwar Road Rail Company is ordered to go into liquidation. Lakhs of rupees have been squandered. During the regime, of the European Head of the Industry and Commerce Department firm after firm is winding up to the detriment of the commercial progress of Holkar State. Mr. Palairet draws the salary of Rs. 2,800 and Indorians consider this as a drain on the resources of the State.

SELECTION OF EUROPEAN OFFICERS

The motor workshop of the State was in charge of an Anglo-Indian, Mr. T. Cameron, who was paid Rs. 600. Mr. Cameron died and the administration is seriously thinking of granting a gratuity to his widow. I hope this spirit of liberality is also extended towards Indian State servants who happen to have coloured complexion. For sometime, Mr. K. D. Mirza, a Parsi engineer, officiated for the deceased. The Industry and Commerce Department has already one supernumerary mechanical engineer drawing a salary of Rs. 500; not withstanding this fact the late Mr. Cameron's post is going to be given to a European from Mhow, on a salary of Rs. 500. Mr. Palairet's Depatment is dumped with chemical, tertile, agricultural and mechanical engineers drawing high salaries. Indorians enquire whether any Indian is not available in the State to fill up this post?

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TEACHING OF ARABIC.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I shall be wanting in my duty which I owe to my community if I conceal on this occasion from the notice of your readers a brief history of another Arabic Pathshala cursorily referred to in my letter published in "the Chronicle" of 22nd January 1927.7 This institution deserved a fuller mention in my last letter, but I was afraid lest I should be trenching upon your indulgence too far. Hence it was that I referred cursorily to it for fear of exceeding the space your courtesy allots to correspondents like myself. Upon second thoughts it occurred to me that impartial readers might unconsciously ascribe partiality to me, in so far that I should dilate on the usefulness of one institution and should be content with making a brief mention of another equally useful institution. Nothing could be further from my mind than to be little the other institution. This other institution, as styled Mohammadia Arabic Pathshala after the name of Moulvie Hafez Hajee Mohammad Hoosen to whose unflagging zeal and unflinching efforts, the institutions owes its present flourishing condition. But for the fostering care of this learned Moulvie this Mohammadia Arabic Pathshala would be devoid of the healthy vigour which this good Moslem brother has infused into it.

It is no language of exaggeration when I affirm that this Mohammadia Arabic College is as useful and as popular as the Ashrafia Arabic College of this place. It was started by the aforesaid Moulvie Saheb about 15 years ago and hundreds of students take advantage of it free of charge. Poor grown-up boarders (numbering at present 112) hailing from distant parts of the country are housed in a magnificent hostel situated on the outskirts of the town and the students meet for their studies in a separate building—a splendid edifice standing in an airy locality.

Annual examination is conducted under the personal supervision of learned Moulvies of Delhi and the graduates are addressed every year at a convocation by Moulvie Mufti Kifayatullah, Principal of Aminiya Arabic College of Delhi.

In conclusion I earnestly request early insertion of this letter in your valuable journal, in order that all misunderstanding in this matter be cleared up and I be free from any ascription of partiality. Any misunderstanding on this point, however trivial, is apt to assume, at this psychological moment, undue proportion and lead to cleavage in our community. It has been the aim of my public life to keep my Mohamedan community united and compact in all matters that tend to its well-being. United we stand, divided we fall. Any thing that leads to cleavage in my community is painful to my heart. You will be laying me, Sir, under ever-lasting obligation if you help me in clearing off this misunderstanding by timely publication of this letter. Verbum sap.—Yours, etc.

ABDURRAHMAN GULAMRASOOL MUNSHI.

HOW INSURANCE IS A BLESSING.

TWINS BRING £1,000

Mr. and Mrs. Dumbreck, of Hadlow, Kent, are the proud parents of bonnie twins, a boy and a girl, who have brought with them luck of an unusual kind.

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This is what happened, and the little ones brought with them £1,000. The policy was effected in August, when a premium of £30 was paid against a risk of the arrival of two or more babies in the early weeks of 1927.

UNFAIR COMPETITION

The "Jam-e-Jamshed" writes:—"At the annual general meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce Sir Joseph Kay laid stress upon the loss of revenue arising to Bombay due to diversion of trade from Bombay Port. As is known to us the lower customs tariff of the Kathiawar Ports enable the merchants to import goods through these and then bring them down to Bombay. Inspite of the extra expense of an indirect route inspite of loss of interest on their capital the low customs tariff enable them to compete with the goods imported direct into Bombay. This no doubt gives rise to unfair competition and against which the Bombay merchants have a right to guard themselves. No one wishes to oppose the development of Kathiawar Ports but the legilimate trade of one port should not be shunted on different lines by lower customs tariff. In case the Government find it impossible to settle this question the alternative proposed by Sir Joseph Kay of reviving the Viramgam line ought to receive attention. If goods leaving Kathiawar states on their import into British Territories are subjected to a duty which would neutralise the effect of lower duties it would protect Bombay merchants and yet allow Kathiawar ports to develop their trade."

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